THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 12, NUMBER 22. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, APRIL 21, 1893. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the only line running

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS

— BETWEEN —

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— AND —

NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

THE DINING CAR LINE.

Dining Cars on all through Trains.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE.

This marvelous WONDERLAND reached only by this line.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE.

The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

THE TOURISTS' LINE.

The popular line to reach LAKES Pend d' Oreille, Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the NORTHWEST and to ALASKA.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS

Have PULLMAN PALACE CARS, PULLMAN TOURISTS SLEEPING CARS, FREE COLONIST SLEEPING CARS.

THROUGH TICKETS

are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to all points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 10:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 6 goes South at 5:20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 11 arrives from Duluth at 8:20 p. m., daily Goes West at 8:40 p. m.

No. 14 arrives from the West at 8:00 a. m., daily. Goes East to Duluth at 8:10 a. m.

Morris accommodation leaves at 7:00 a. m except Sunday.

Brainerd accommodation from Morris and Little Falls arrives at 5:30p. m., except Sunday.

No. 54 freight, carries passengers to Aitkin, leaves at 10:40 p. m.

No. 55, freight, arrives from N. P. Junction at 2:00 p. m. Goes West at 3:00 p. m., except Sunday.

No. 56, freight, arrives from Staples at 9:50 a. m. Goes East to N. P. Junction at 10:45 a. m., except Sunday.

These freight trains cannot be relied upon for regularity of movement, and are liable to be abandoned without notice at the will of the Company.

For Rates, Maps, Time Table or special information, apply to agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Brainerd, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Wisconsin Central Lines.

(Northern Pacific R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Latest Time Card.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

12.45pm	6.25pm	Lv. Mpls. Ar	9.05am	4.15pm
1.30pm	7.15pm	Lv. St. Paul Ar	8.30am	3.40pm
10.15am	4.15pm	Lv. Duluth Ar	11.40am	6.50pm
1.50pm	7.25pm	Lv. Ashland Ar	8.20am	3.30pm
7.15am	9.59pm	Ar. Chicago Ar	5.47pm	10.45pm

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canada.

Close connection made in Chicago with all trains going East and South.

For full information apply to your nearest ticket agent or JAS. C. POND,
Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

N. Schroeder,

—DEALERS IN—

Wines, Liquors, and

CIGARS,

Imported and Domestic.

Especial Attention Given to Orders for Family Use,

Give me a call when in Detroit and I will guarantee good usage.

N. SCHROEDER,
DETROIT, MINN.

(First publication March 24th.)
NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 21th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of Court at Brainerd, Minn., on April 29th, 1893, viz:

LYDIA DECHAINE.

H. E. No. 13448 for the nw¼ ne¼ Sec. 26. Twp 44, Range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Thomas Caron, Eli Caron, Norbert La Fond Sr., Norbert La Fond Jr. P. O. Address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication March 17th.)
Notice of Final Proof.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 11th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, April 22nd, 1893, viz:

GEORGE CREAMER.

H. E. No. 14317 for the ne¼ Sec. 22. Twp. 133. Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Lars Hagelin, John W. Roberts, Braisure Bailey, Relf Bailey. P. O. address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota.

A. BARTO, Register.

[First publication Jan. 10th.]
NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 7th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Monday, April 17th, 1893, viz:

REUBEN GRAY.

H. E. No. 13617 for the N½ NE¼ and lot 2. Sec. 22, Twp. 135, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James E. White, Wallace W. Barnes, William Harman, Jacob Fisher. P. O. Address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

[First Publication April 14th, 1893.]
NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., April 6th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, May 20th, 1893, viz:

JOHN ANDERSON

H. E. No. 13475, for the w½ se¼ and lots 3 and 4, sec 26. twp 45. range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

August Lusso, Peter Johnson, James Chrysler, Peter Keeling. P. O. address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

Professional Cards

McCLENAHAN & MANTOR
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, Rooms and 2, Bank Block,
BRAINERD, MINN.

R. K. WHITELEY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Office Room 11, Bank Block.
BRAINERD ... MINN

DR. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

W. A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office: Room 8, Bank Block.
BRAINERD - - - MINN

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J. B. STINEHOUR.

No. 19, 10th Street North.

Wall Paper at Cost.

THE GENUINE KEELEY TREATMENT

Authorized and under the direction of the LESLEY E. KEELEY CO., Dwight, Ill., for cure of

Liquor, Opium —AND— Tobacco Habits

BY THE USE OF DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD REMEDIES.

Indorsed by progressive physicians, philanthropists and divines, including Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, who recently visited Dwight and addressed the 700 patients in line. The United States government has adopted these remedies for use in all States and National Soldiers' Homes. Carefully kept records prove 95 per cent. permanent cures; 66,000 homes already made happy. The objectionable features of Sanitarium treatment removed. No hospital; no restriction. All necessary liquors supplied during treatment. Patients are simply residents like ourselves. Terms $25 per week; board extra, $7 to $15 per week, to suit purse and inclination. Good accommodations, including baths, at the Institute.

NOTE OF WARNING.

To the Public:

As a matter of justice to ourselves and to the reputation of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of Gold Remedies for the cure of the Liquor, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Diseases, and Neurasthenia, we warn the public that these remedies are used by no institution or sanitarium in the United States, except those established by our company under the uniform name of "THE KEELEY INSTITUTE."

All others claiming to use our remedies are frauds and impostors.

We have now sixty Keeley Institutes established in various parts of the United States, where the Keeley Treatment is administered, and the Keeley remedies sold. We, however, caution all to examine well and know that they are dealing with GENUINE REPRESENTATIVES, authorized by us, before taking treatment or purchasing remedies.

The misleading establishments use the name of "Bicloride of Gold" or similar titles. The newspapers often fail to discriminate sufficiently to know that they are imitators. This is a matter of public welfare, and hence this warning.

We desire inspection of our Institution and invite correspondence, which is strictly confidential.

Respectfully Yours,

THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO.,
PROPRIETORS OF
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
0th Street and Park Avenue,
Minneapolis, - - Minn.

HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you. by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,
185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THE gamblers have been fired out of Fargo, N. D., the State Enforcement League being responsible for the action.

We are indebted to Hon. W. A. Fleming for a copy of the History of Minnesota in the Civil and Indian wars.

To gamble or not to gamble? That is the question, and its answer depends upon whether or not you are in the combine.

THE legislature has adjourned. Notwithstanding the criticisms that have been passed about it, it has in the whole, been the most profitable session of that body held for years.

THE DISPATCH considers itself endorsed. For several weeks we have been agitating the matter of abating the hay market nuisance on Laurel street, and we are pleased to see that the council has taken the matter up.

HON. JAS. MARKHAM, of Aitkin, although exonerated by the legislative committee appointed to investigate the charges against him of bribery, has been indicted for the same offense by the Hennepin county grand jury. Unless the evidence against him is radically different from that before the committee, he will not be convicted on trial.

SAYS the Minneapolis Lumberman: "The Washington correspondents of the Democratic papers continue to send out daily bulletins of what Congressman Baldwin and Secretary Hoke Smith are going to do about alleged pine land frauds in northern Minnesota. Mr. Baldwin evidently talks as freely as a school girl, and will probably find new fuel with which to feed his fires in the report made by Senator Donnelly to the Minnesota senate. There is a good deal of the band wagon order about the way Congressman Baldwin has gone to work to redress alleged political wrongs, and it can safely be promised that he will accomplish nothing beyond making himself a nuisance."

THE Journal says that the minority report of the committee appointed to investigate the Mille Lacs county pine land steal, signed by Messrs. Fleming and Dunn, was rejected by the legislature, but neglected to mention that a resolution embodying the report was adopted on Monday morning following, which also authorized the governor to proceed against the offenders in the courts, which does not look as though it was very one sided. The quotation from the Minneapolis Tribune published by the Journal only indicates the enmity of the city papers against Mr. Dunn and other country representatives who prevented the consummation of some of their schemes. No representative secured complimentary mention from these papers that did not cater to the millionaire lumbermen of Minneapolis who profitted by the steal.

STIVERS, of Brainerd, found an item in the Union of two weeks ago that wounded his over sensitive heart and brought out in reply an effusion of moral philosophy that we shall ponder over for many moons to come. The little item that called down the wrath of the newspaperman of Brainerd, was not written by Hon. R. C. Dunn, neither did he know anything about it until he received that issue of the Union at his hotel in St. Paul. Neither did the writer have any desire to flount a red rag in front of tha Pope's decree of Brainerd, who with head and tail up and bulging eye is now pawing the earth around him into millions of minute particles, and hurling the dust over his back with evidently a watch-my-smoke expression upon his bully looking mug. Our offensive item has proven itself the little white paper of the Seidlitz Powder which Stivers unfortunately gulped down into his salratus maw. Contrary to usual custom the effervescence came up through his hat acting as an emetic instead of a cathartic. It was indeed fortunate for Brainerd that the natural order of things was reversed. — Princeton Union.

Commencement at the Y. M. C. A.

The members of the mechanical drawing class of the Y. M. C. A. and their lady friends had a social reception on Friday evening April 14th, which was a success in every way. The ladies were out in force, which added to the cheerful atmosphere of the building.

Mr. J. C. Small, the president of the association, presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers. Prof. E. K. Cheadle spoke of the work done by the association all over the country along the educational lines, and commended the work done by the Brainerd association. Mr. W. C. Cobb was next introduced and spoke of the extention work of the colleges of this country and England.

Mr. Schumacher spoke of the work done by the class, and presented Earnest Richardson with a case of drawing instruments as a reward for proficiency in the first year's course.

Messrs. Nichols, Louis Wheatley, Jno. McKay, Bartle, Tower and Richardson each received honorable mention for punctuality, and will receive books on mechanical drawing. Refreshments were served by the Ladies Auxiliary of which Mrs. B. A. Ferris is president. One of the features of the evening was the exhibition of the plates drawn by the class, which attracted quite a little attention.

Benefit of the Farmers.

The session of the legislature which ended at noon yesterday has been unusually prolific of benefical legislation, while but few measure of harmful tendency can be laid to its account. As said in these columns yesterday, it has done much more for the farmers of the state than any of its predecessors. For the first time in the history of the state the benefit of the state inspection of wheat is extended to them under the act which subjects country elevators to the regulative supervision of state warehouse commission. If it is true, as has been frequently charged, that they have been robbed by the elevator men in grade and dockage, this act, which in all cases of dispute provides for an appeal to the state inspector and thus provides an ample protection against fraud or injustice, if it should be attempted, makes it pretty certain that the attempt will not be made when so prompt a remedy is within easy reach. Moreover, under its provisions, the farmer, if the price offered for grain is not satisfactory, is entitled to store it in the elevator and to a warehouse receipt for it good at that elevator or at any terminal elevator he may choose. He has thus a choice of markets, and is freed from dependence upon any local monopoly. Another act affords to the farmers a future means of relief from the domination of local elevator rings. It gives them the right to erect independent elevators on the railroad right of way, and provides that if the applicant for a warehouse site and the railroad company cannot agree as to the purchase price, condemnation proceedings may be resorted to. Still another act requires the railroad company to provide switching and side track facilities at these elevators. Complaint has been made that when car loads of grain reach the terminal stations bands of nocturnal marauders break into them and steal wheat which in the aggregate amount to a considerable quantity. To prevent this an act was passed requiring cars to be resealed after inspection and that adequate police protection should be furnished by railroad companies, with other provisions designed to prevent depredation on this property.

The first of these measures and perhaps the second will prove of immense benefit to the farmers in securing them against improper or fraudulent grading on the part of the elevator men, and a free market for their wheat. These are supplemented by an act of more doubtful wisdom, but which was passed by legislature less as an expression of its own judgement than in deference to the views of political farmers in the legislature who professed to represent the wishes and opinions of the real farmers. This is the act which provides for the erection of a state elevator at Duluth of a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, to be managed and operated by the state warehouse commission. The warehouseman they are to appoint will probably be expected to actively attend to the duties laid upon the commission. These differ in no respect from the ordinary duties of an elevator man, except that they are to obtain and publish the quotations of grain in the chief markets of the world, and that the commission is authorized to buy and ship grain to any market where they think they get a better price for it than through the usual channels. By this means it is expected to be able to strike at the heart of the great "wheat combine" which Mr. Donnelly and his friends think controls and dictates the prices of wheat in the chief primary and terminal grain markets of the world. If such a combine exists just how this scheme is going to crush it or interfere with its operations does not appear. But when people believe in ghosts they believe in them so utterly that there is no other way to deal with them than to turn them loose into the graveyards armed with the exorcistic spells on whose potency they rely and let them try the experiment of downing the invisible spooks. The Populist brethern are in that infancy of mental development in regard to the practical affairs of life that to stop their everlasting bawling it is necessary to treat them as children—give them the moon for which they are crying—and let them find out that the bright bauble is pure moonshine. The have their state elevator, and now it will be interesting to note what they will do with it. It is pretty certain that whether the fluctuating movements of grain prices are dictated by a secret world-wide combine, as Donnelly holds, or are governed by trade laws indpependent of and superior to all possible combines, any operations of a state elevator at Duluth will not make a ripple in the mighty tide of the great commercial movement, and will be swallowed up and lost in the sweep of its smallest billows. But at any rate the clique of enthusiasts who profess to speak for the farmers will now have the opportunity they desired to enter into competition with the laws of trade and it will be curions to see which will come out ahead.

Another important measure for the benefit of the farmers is the appropriation of $75,000 for seed grain for those farmers whose crops were destroyed by hail or storms last year. It is not a gift, but a loan to be paid from the proceeds of future crops. Still another is an act providing for the drainage of a large sections of the Red river valley by opening closed water courses and existing streams in the counties of Wilkin, Clay, Norman, Polk, Marshall, Kittson, Grant, Traverse. For this purpose there is appropraited $25,000 a year for four years to be expended by a commission consisting of the governor, secretary of state, one person appointed by the counties named and 1 by the Great Northern. It is understood that the Great Northern, whose president, years ago, offered to pay a large share of the cost of drainage of the Red river valley, will contribute liberally to the same object now. The appropriation would seem to be very inadequate to the carrying out of any general or effective system of drainage; but so far as it goes it will aid in redeeming large areas of fertile land.—Pioneer Press.

Social Purity Meeting at the Y. M. C. A.

The large assembly room at the Y. M. C. A. was crowded to overflowing on last Sunday afternoon by men to hear Frank W. Smith talk on "Personal Purity." It was a straight candid talk on secret sins. Purity is a positive quality of the Lord. It does not consist in merely heeding the commandment "Thou shalt not," spurning the onslaughts of temptation, but there should be a fervent intelligent love of what is good and holy. The rewards of virtue are exceedingly great, but they are never conferred in advance; one mus take this matter on trust and at the outset be content to walk by faith.

Buy your Trunks and grips at J. F. McGinnis & Co.

TALKING BUSINESS WITH BRIGNOLI.

How an Astute Manager Secured a Few Minutes For Making a Contract.

When James Morrissey was manager of the Emma Abbott Opera company, he made overtures to Brignoli, going to the Everett House to see him about the engagement. He was one of the hardest men in the world to make a contract with. He would insist on talking so much and objecting so much that the manager could not say a word. Morrissey let him talk for 15 minutes, then expostulated.

"My dear Brig.," he said, "we never can understand each other if you will not listen to what I have to say. We cannot come to terms unless you hear me."

Brignoli then launched into another long series of objections.

"My dear Brig," expostulated Morrissey again, "when are you going to let me talk? Go ahead and finish what you have to say and then give me a chance."

So matters drifted along for the entire afternoon, and they were no nearer an agreement than when they began. Finally Morrissey said:

"Brig. I'll give you 15 minutes more then I want to have five minutes to myself. We cannot do anything this way. I will not interrupt you, and you must promise not to interrupt me. Is it a trade?"

Brignoli at last consented to give Morrissey a chance—"but only three minutes; five minutes were too many."

They took out their watches, and Brignoli talked on for his full time. Then Morrissey stopped him.

"Now, remember your agreement, Brig." he said. "You must not interrupt me."

The tenor walked the floor fast and furiously as Morrissey talked, never hearing a word that was said, he was so vexed at being kept silent. A dozen times he attempted to interrupt, but Morrissey called his attention to the agreement, and he was forced to desist. Two minutes of Morrissey's time were wasted in checking his interruptions, but in the one that remained the manager succeeded in bringing Brignoli to terms. —New York Tribune.

Specimen of Practical Christianity.

Rescue hall is the name of a charitable institution in Omaha which deserves the commendation and assistance of the citizens of that city to a marked degree. The old People's theater has been converted into a home for unfortunate men, women and children, and its management is on a right basis. People are furnished with food and lodging, allowed to pay a small sum for it if they desire and then work is found for them. If unable to work, medical assistance is given until they are capable of working, when they are expected to repay the institution as soon as circumstances permit.

Gospel services are held each evening. When the unfortunates are converted under the ministrations of the leaders and desire to live a different life, they are given work and in every way possible aided to leave the old life behind. This is practical Christianity. – Rapid City (S. D.) Journal.

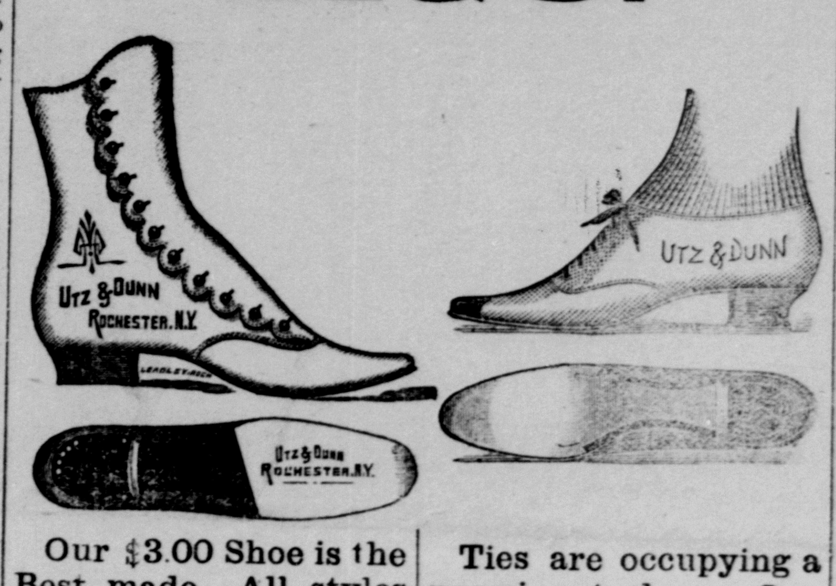
A Suggestion For Painters.

From the eloquent lips of Mr. Frank Lockwood, Q. C., M. P., there dropped the other day at a meeting connected with the Scarborough branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children a jewel of poetic and religious thought which we commend to the members of the Royal academy who desire to immortalize their canvas. "I have often noticed," he said, "in the pictures which illustrate the bringing of the children to Christ that the children are depicted as happy looking, round faced little infants. I should like to see another picture dealing with the same subject in which the children should be portrayed as starved and miserable, with tear stained faces and hungry eyes. It was to these that our Lord would have given his tenderest welcome, and it is for these," he added, "that our society is working today."—Children's Guardian.

French Children Take Little Exercise.

In France, to everybody's sorrow, the children seem to have a horror of motion. Left to themselves as soon as they are out of the schoolroom they walk along slowly in couples or gather in groups in the corners of the yard, and they pass the time in chatting, in "philosophizing." Gymnastics are obligatory, it is true, on some days and at certain hours, but a witness of the lesson will be struck with observing that hardly four or five pupils out of 30 execute their exercises conscientiously. The others present themselves in their turn, but hardly outline the movement. The professor incites them, urges them, and they go back to their places after having made an imitation of an effort.—M. F. Lagrange in Popular Science Monthly.

Spring Styles at the BIG 9.



Our $3.00 Shoe is the Best made. All styles of toe. We can give you Patent Leather Tipped Shoes from $2.00 up to $4.20.

Ties are occupying a prominent place. Our line is very large and varied at prices from $1.00 to $3.00 per pair. Call and see them.



SEE OUR

Old Ladies' Congress in Kid and Serge.



Spring Heels. They are Neat and Cheap.

Lace, Bluchers, and

EVERYTHING you can ask for in Men's, Women's and Children's Footwear are found at

R. F. WALTERS',

SIXTH STREET.

Old Shoes Repaired.

RUPTURE

Can be Cured without any Surgical Operation, Risk or Detention by the Blackburn System. You are safer and better from the first day.

Cure guaranteed. Examination free.

If you want references we have thousands. If you want a CURE call at the

ARLINGTON HOTEL

On

Tuesday, May 9th.

SNOW & SNOW.

We would be glad to tell you how to save your money and make it earn you good pay if you will call.

Do you know that your house is liable to burn? We would like to pay you for it if it should.

We will attend to any legitimate and honorable business for you, if you will pay us. See?

Room 11, Bank Block.

Norway Seeking Separation.

The union between Sweden and Norway is in great danger of being broken. The two states are far more loosely tied together than Britain and Ireland will be under the home rule bill; but the Norwegians are impatient of their slight fetters, and under cover of a request for separate foreign agents seek a total separation. The king in vain suggested a compromise, and it is stated that the radicals have resolved, if he refuses to establish two foreign ministries, to resign and refuse the supplies. It is scarcely possible that the king should yield, as his foreign policy would become unworkable—the Norwegians, for example, desiring close relations with Russia—yet, if he does not, he must occupy Norway with Swedish troops, to the confusion of the finances, and the production of another great and definite grievance in Norway.

The true motives of the movement are the Norwegian dislike of the Swedes, whom they regard as supercilious, and the advance of theoretic democracy in Norway to a point inconsistent with any monarchy at all. It is possible, as the peasants are widely scattered and Christiania is conservative, that the quarrel may smolder on for years, but theoretically there is no way out of it, and the credit of Norway, now so excellent, may seriously suffer.—London Spectator.

For the next 30 days we will give away a nice Base Ball and Bat with every Boys suit of clothes.

J. F. McGINNIS & Co.

When you need sash, doors, hardware, paints, crockery, lamps, furniture, carpets, wall paper or any goods in the way of house furniture call on D. M. Clark & Co.

Loss of Sleep

Makes people nervous and irritable and occasions a great deal of complaint on their part, but why should anybody complain about losing sleep last night on account of that hacking cough, when Cubeb Cough Cure will relieve it in SIXTY SECONDS. It is not a cure for consumption but affords relief and will prevent it. Thousands of testimonials could be furnished, but you are only asked to give it a trial to be convinced, nothing will take the place of it; druggists unite in saying it gives better satisfaction than all others. CUBEB COUGH CURE–SIXTY SECONDS. Sold by N. McFadden.

Notice to Contractors.

BRAINERD, Minn., April 3, 1893.

On and after April 10, 1893, plans and specifications for the Brainerd Public Schools may be seen at the office of the architects, Walter S. Pardee & Co., (New York Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.): and at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education at Brainerd, Minn.

Bids will be received up to the hour of noon on the 25th day of April, 1893. No risk will be taken by the said Board on account of delayed mails, &c., and no bids will be received after the last mentioned date.

Bids will be received for the completed structure except such parts as are hereinafter exempted.

A certified check of two per cent of the bid shall accompany each bid. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

ARTHUR E. PENNELL, Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

Contractors shall put in bids for the completed structure excepting such parts of the heating as are not included in the special heating specifications.

The structure is to be located on the plot of ground indicated by the authorities in the city of Brainerd, Minn. (See stakes). It is expected that the work on the building will begin as soon as the weather will permit, and the whole is to be completed on or before September 1st, 1893.

All bids shall be put in according to the following form:

FORM OF BID.

To the Board of Education, Brainerd, Minn.

GENTLEMEN: — hereby propose to build the school building to be erected according to the plans and specifications as furnished by Walter S. Pardee & Co., Architects, Minneapolis, Minn., for the sum of .. ..

....

Bids will be received on any one, or all of the buildings complete.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sallow Complexion, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Sour Stomach, Tired Feeling, Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Water Brash and every other symptom or disease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross $2, 1-2 gross $1.25, 1-4 gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, P. O. Box 672, New York.

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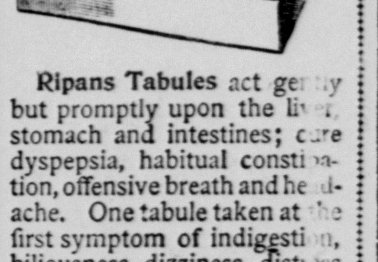


THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR is certainly a most timely one, and timely questions always require an answer. To be certain of a correct answer, you need an accurate timepiece. Our watches keep with unerring accuracy. All our watches are good timekeepers. Whether you buy one for $5 or $50, the time isn't affected by the price. The same remark applies to clocks; in indicating time they're as absolutely reliable as the rule of three. Prices differ but the running time is the same. It's time you examined our stock which besides clocks and watches also includes, a large well bought stock of every thing in The Jewelry line.

WM. M. DRESSKELL.
Jeweler.

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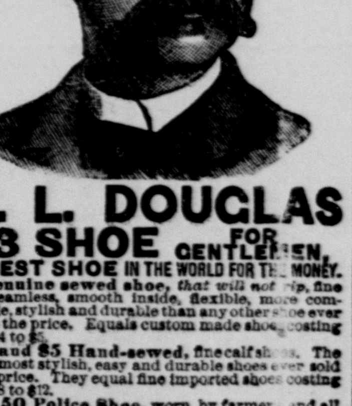
Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist.

Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and save many a doctor's bill.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

Bredfeld, The Shoemaker.

(First publication March 7, 1893.)
NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., April 3, 1893.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Friday, May 12th, 1893. viz:

JOSEPH LAFRENIERE.

H. E. No. 14319, for the se ¼ sec 32, twp 134, range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Albert Hutcheson, John Bryant, Martin Brigman, James McMillen. P. O. address of all, Motley, Morrisson county, Minnesota.

A. BARTO, Register.



GENTLEMEN'S

FINE SHOES

In Great Variety and at

Very Low Prices.

DAY'S

Cash Shoe Store

Front St., Between 7th and 8th.

(First publication April 14.)
NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., April 6th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Wednesday, May 24th, 1893, viz:

ANDERS G. PETERSON

H. E. No. 13574, for the w½ sw¼, ne¼ sw¼, lot 3, sec 12, twp 46, range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

August Radke, Charles Merchant, Theodore Senyohl, Christ Erickson. P. O. address of all Deerwood, Crow Wing county, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

Tax Judgment Sale.

Pursuant to a Real Estate Tax Judment of the District Court, in the Counties of Crow Wing and Cass, State of Minnesota, entered the twenty-first (21st) day of March, A. D. 1893, in proceedings for enforcing payment of Taxes and Penalties upon Real Estate in the Counties of Crow Wing and Cass, State of Minnesota, remaining delinquent on the first Monday of January, 1893, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, I shall, on the first Monday, being the 1st day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the Court House in the City of Brainerd and County of Crow Wing, Minnesota, sell the lands which are charged with taxes, penalties and costs in said Judgment, and on which taxes, penalties and costs shall not have been previously paid.

[SEAL] LOUIS TACHE
Auditor Crow Wing and Cass Counties, Minn.

Dated at Brainerd this 1st day of April, A. D. 1893.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, in an action wherein the State of Minnesota is plaintiff and F. M. Cable & Co. are defendants. I have levied upon and will sell as the property of F. M. Cable, lot three, of block seventeen in Sleeper addition to Brainerd, according to the plat of said addition of record in the Registry of Deeds of said county on the first day of May, 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Brainerd in said county, to the highest bidder for cash at public auction, to satisfy as far as possible said execution.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County.

LEON E. LUM,
County Attorney.

(First Publication March 24th.)
NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March, 21th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, April 29th, 1893, viz:

JOSEPH DUCHANE.

H. E. No. 13419, for the sw¼ Sec. 24. Twp. 44, Range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Thomas Caron, Eli Caron, Norbert La Fond Sr., Norbert La Fond Jr. P. O. Address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

A. BARTO.
Register.

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a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. $45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

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DOES YOUR HEAD ACHE

Will Cure any kind of **Headache.**

IT WILL NOT IF YOU TAKE KRAUSE'S **Headache Capsules**

$500 Reward for any injurious substance found in these Capsules. ☞ Perfectly harmless.

Money refunded if not as we say. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Twenty-Five Cents.

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THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 12, NUMBER 22. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, APRIL 21, 1893. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

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Dining Cars on all through Trains.

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The people's highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and West Superior to Winnipeg, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and Puget Sound.

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The popular line to reach LAKES Pend d' Orille, Cœur d' Alene, Kootenai, Chelan, the Hot Springs and Mountain Resorts of the NORTHWEST and to ALASKA.

DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS

Have PULLMAN PALACE CARS, PULLMAN TOURISTS SLEEPING CARS, FREE COLONIST SLEEPING CARS.

THROUGH TICKETS

are sold at all coupon offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad to all points North, East, South and West, in the United States and Canada.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 10:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 6 goes South at 5:20 a. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 11 arrives from Duluth at 8:20 p. m., daily Goes West at 8:40 p. m.

No. 14 arrives from the West at 8:00 a. m., daily. Goes East to Duluth at 8:10 a. m.

Morris accommodation leaves at 7:00 a. m except Sunday.

Brainerd accommodation from Morris and Little Falls arrives at 5:30p. m., except Sunday.

No. 54 freight, carries passengers to Aitkin, leaves at 10:40 p. m.

No. 55, freight, arrives from N. P. Junction at 2:00 p. m. Goes West at 3:00 p. m., except Sunday.

No. 56, freight, arrives from Staples at 9:50 a. m. Goes East to N. P. Junction at 10:45 a. m., except Sunday.

These freight trains cannot be relied upon for regularity of movement, and are liable to be abandoned without notice at the will of the Company.

For Rates, Maps, Time Table or special information, apply to agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Brainerd, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Wisconsin Central Lines,

(Northern Pacific R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Latest Time Card.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.

12.45pm	6.25pm	Lv.	Mpls.	Ar	9.05am	4.15pm
1.30pm	7.15pm	Lv.	St. Paul	Ar	8.30am	3.40pm
10.15am	4.15pm	Lv.	Duluth	Ar	11.40am	6.50pm
1.50pm	7.25pm	Lv.	Ashland	Ar	8.20am	3.30pm
7.15am	9.59pm	Ar.	Chicago	Ar	5.47pm	10.45pm

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canada.

Close connection made in Chicago with all trains going East and South.

For full information apply to your nearest ticket agent or JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

N. Schroeder,

—DEALERS IN—

Wines, Liquors, and

CIGARS,

Imported and Domestic.

Especial Attention Given to Orders for Family Use,

Give me a call when in Detroit and I will guarantee good usage.

N. SCHROEDER,
DETROIT, MINN.

(First publication March 24th.)
NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 21th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F Alderman, Clerk of Court at Brainerd, Minn., on April 29th, 1893, viz:

LYDIA DECHAINE.

H. E. No. 13448 for the nw¼ ne¼ Sec. 26. Twp 44, Range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Thomas Caron, Eli Caron, Norbert La Fond Sr., Norbert La Fond Jr. P. O. Address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication March 17th.)
Notice of Final Proof.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 11th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, April 22nd, 1893, viz:

GEORGE CREAMER.

H. E. No. 14317 for the ne¼ Sec. 22. Twp. 133. Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Lars Hagelin, John W. Roberts, Braisure Bailey, Relf Bailey. P. O. address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota.

A. BARTO. Register.

[First publication Jan. 10th.]
NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 7th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Monday, April 17th, 1893, viz:

REUBEN GRAY.

H. E. No. 13617 for the N½ NE¼ and lot 2. Sec. 22, Twp. 135, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James E. White, Wallace W. Barnes, William Harman, Jacob Fisher. P. O. Address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

[First Publication April 14th, 1893.]
NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., April 6th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, May 20th, 1893, viz:

JOHN ANDERSON

H. E. No. 13475, for the w½ se¼ and lots 3 and 4, sec 26, twp 45, range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

August Lusso, Peter Johnson, James Chrygier, Peter Keeling. P. O. address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

Professional Cards

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Authorized and under the direction of the LESLEY E. KEELEY CO., Dwight, Ill., for cure of

Liquor, Opium
—AND—
Tobacco Habits

BY THE USE OF DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD REMEDIES.

Indorsed by progressive physicians, philanthropists and divines, including Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, who recently visited Dwight and addressed the 700 patients in line. The United States government has adopted these remedies for use in all States and National Soldiers' Homes. Carefully kept records prove 95 per cent. permanent cures; 66,000 homes already made happy. The objectionable features of Sanitarium treatment removed. No hospital; no restriction. All necessary liquors supplied during treatment. Patients are simply residents like ourselves. Terms $25 per week; board extra, $7 to $15 per week, to suit purse and inclination. Good accommodations, including baths, at the Institute.

NOTE OF WARNING.

To the Public:

As a matter of justice to ourselves and to the reputation of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's Double Chloride of Gold Remedies for the cure of the Liquor, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Diseases, and Neurasthenia, we warn the public that these remedies are used by no institution or sanitarium in the United States, except those established by our company under the uniform name of "THE KEELEY INSTITUTE."

All others claiming to use our remedies are frauds and impostors.

We have now sixty Keeley Institutes established in various parts of the United States, where the Keeley Treatment is administered, and the Keeley remedies sold. We, however, caution all to examine well and know that they are dealing with GENUINE REPRESENTATIVES, authorized by us, before taking treatment or purchasing remedies.

The misleading establishments use the name of "Bichloride of Gold" or similar titles. The newspapers often fail to discriminate sufficiently to know that they are imitators. This is a matter of public welfare, and hence this warning.

We desire inspection of our Institution and invite correspondence, which is strictly confidential.

Respectfully Yours,

THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO.,
PROPRIETORS OF
THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
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Minneapolis, - - Minn.

HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,
185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THE gamblers have been fired out of Fargo, N. D., the State Enforcement League being responsible for the action.

We are indebted to Hon. W. A. Fleming for a copy of the History of Minnesota in the Civil and Indian wars.

To gamble or not to gamble? That is the question, and its answer depends upon whether or not you are in the combine.

THE legislature has adjourned. Notwithstanding the criticisms that have been passed about it, it has in the whole, been the most profitable session of that body held for years.

THE DISPATCH considers itself endorsed. For several weeks we have been agitating the matter of abating the hay market nuisance on Laurel street, and we are pleased to see that the council has taken the matter up.

HON. JAS. MARKHAM, of Aitkin, although exonerated by the legislative committee appointed to investigate the charges against him of bribery, has been indicted for the same offense by the Hennepin county grand jury. Unless the evidence against him is radically different from that before the committee, he will not be convicted on trial.

SAYS the Minneapolis Lumberman: "The Washington correspondents of the Democratic papers continue to send out daily bulletins of what Congressman Baldwin and Secretary Hoke Smith are going to do about alleged pine land frauds in northern Minnesota. Mr. Baldwin evidently talks as freely as a school girl, and will probably find new fuel with which to feed his fires in the report made by Senator Donnelly to the Minnesota senate. There is a good deal of the band wagon order about the way Congressman Baldwin has gone to work to redress alleged political wrongs, and it can safely be promised that he will accomplish nothing beyond making himself a nuisance."

THE Journal says that the minority report of the committee appointed to investigate the Mille Lacs county pine land steal, signed by Messrs. Fleming and Dunn, was rejected by the legislature, but neglected to mention that a resolution embodying the report was adopted on Monday morning following, which also authorized the governor to proceed against the offenders in the courts, which does not look as though it was very one sided. The quotation from the Minneapolis Tribune published by the Journal only indicates the enmity of the city papers against Mr. Dunn and other country representatives who prevented the consummation of some of their schemes. No representative secured complimentary mention from these papers that did not cater to the millionaire lumbermen of Minneapolis who profitted by the steal.

STIVERS, of Brainerd, found an item in the Union of two weeks ago that wounded his over sensitive heart and brought out in reply an effusion of moral philosophy that we shall ponder over for many moons to come. The little item that called down the wrath of the newspaperman of Brainerd, was not written by Hon. R. C. Dunn, neither did he know anything about it until he received that issue of the Union at his hotel in St. Paul. Neither did the writer have any desire to flount a red rag in front of tha Pope's decree of Brainerd, who with head and tail up and bulging eye is now pawing the earth around him into millions of minute particles, and hurling the dust over his back with evidently a watch-my-smoke expression upon his bully looking mug. Our offensive item has proven itself the little white paper of the Seidlitz Powder which Stivers unfortunately gulped down into his salratus maw. Contrary to usual custom the effervescence came up through his hat acting as an emetic instead of a cathartic. It was indeed fortunate for Brainerd that the natural order of things was reversed. — Princeton Union.

Commencement at the Y. M. C. A.

The members of the mechanical drawing class of the Y. M. C. A. and their lady friends had a social reception on Friday evening April 14th, which was a success in every way. The ladies were out in force, which added to the cheerful atmosphere of the building.

Mr. J. C. Small, the president of the association, presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers. Prof. E. K. Cheadie spoke of the work done by the association all over the country along the educational lines, and commended the work done by the Brainerd association. Mr. W. C. Cobb was next introduced and spoke of the extention work of the colleges of this country and England.

Mr. Schumacher spoke of the work done by the class, and presented Earnest Richardson with a case of drawing instruments as a reward for proficiency in the first year's course.

Messrs. Nichols, Louis Wheatley, Jno. McKay, Bartle, Tower and Richardson each received honorable mention for punctuality, and will receive books on mechanical drawing. Refreshments were served by the Ladies Auxiliary of which Mrs. B. A. Ferris is president. One of the features of the evening was the exhibition of the plates drawn by the class, which attracted quite a little attention.

Benefit of the Farmers.

The session of the legislature which ended at noon yesterday has been unusually prolific of benefical legislation, while but few measure of harmful tendency can be laid to its account. As said in these columns yesterday, it has done much more for the farmers of the state than any of its predecessors. For the first time in the history of the state the benefit of the state inspection of wheat is extended to them under the act which subjects country elevators to the regulative supervision of state warehouse commission. If it is true, as has been frequently charged, that they have been robbed by the elevator men in grade and dockage, this act, which in all cases of dispute provides for an appeal to the state inspector and thus provides an ample protection against fraud or injustice, if it should be attempted, makes it pretty certain that the attempt will not be made when so prompt a remedy is within easy reach. Moreover, under its provisions, the farmer, if the price offered for grain is not satisfactory, is entitled to store it in the elevator and to a warehouse receipt for it good at that elevator or at any terminal elevator he may choose. He has thus a choice of markets, and is freed from dependence upon any local monopoly. Another act affords to the farmers a future means of relief from the domination of local elevator rings. It gives them the right to erect independent elevators on the railroad right of way, and provides that if the applicant for a warehouse site and the railroad company cannot agree as to the purchase price, condemnation proceedings may be resorted to. Still another act requires the railroad company to provide switching and side track facilities at these elevators. Complaint has been made that when car loads of grain reach the terminal stations bands of nocturnal marauders break into them and steal wheat which in the aggregate amount to a considerable quantity. To prevent this an act was passed requiring cars to be resealed after inspection and that adequate police protection should be furnished by railroad companies, with other provisions designed to prevent depredation on this property.

The first of these measures and perhaps the second will prove of immense benefit to the farmers in securing them against improper or fraudulent grading on the part of the elevator men and a free market for their wheat. These are supplemented by an act of more doubtful wisdom, but which was passed by legislature less as an expression of its own judgement than in deference to the views of political farmers in the legislature who professed to represent the wishes and opinions of the real farmers. This is the act which provides for the erection of a state elevator at Duluth of a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, to be managed and operated by the state warehouse commission. The warehouseman they are to appoint will probably be expected to actively attend to the duties laid upon the commission. These differ in no respect from the ordinary duties of an elevator man, except that they are to obtain and publish the quotations of grain in the chief markets of the world, and that the commission is authorized to buy and ship grain to any market where they think they get a better price for it than through the usual channels. By this means it is expected to be able to strike at the heart of the great "wheat combine" which Mr. Donnelly and his friends think controls and dictates the prices of wheat in the chief primary and terminal grain markets of the world. If such a combine exists just how this scheme is going to crush it or interfere with its operations does not appear. But when people believe in ghosts they believe in them so utterly that there is no other way to deal with them than to turn them loose into the graveyards armed with the exorcistic spells on whose potency they rely and let them try the experiment of downing the invisible spooks. The Populist brethern are in that infancy of mental development in regard to the practical affairs of life that to stop their everlasting bawling it is necessary to treat them as children—give them the moon for which they are crying—and let them find out that the bright bauble is pure moonshine. The have their state elevator, and now it will be interesting to note what they will do with it. It is pretty certain that whether the fluctuating movements of grain prices are dictated by a secret world-wide combine, as Donnelly holds, or are governed by trade laws indpependent of and superior to all possible combines, any operations of a state elevator at Duluth will not make a ripple in the mighty tide of the great commercial movement, and will be swallowed up and lost in the sweep of its smallest billows. But at any rate the clique of enthusiasts who profess to speak for the farmers will now have the opportunity they desired to enter into competition with the laws of trade and it will be curions to see which will come out ahead.

Another important measure for the benefit of the farmers is the appropriation of $75,000 for seed grain for those farmers whose crops were destroyed by hail or storms last year. It is not a gift, but a loan to be paid from the proceeds of future crops. Still another is an act providing for the drainage of a large sections of the Red river valley by opening closed water courses and existing streams in the counties of Wilkin, Clay, Norman, Polk, Marshall, Kittson, Grant, Traverse. For this purpose there is appropraited $25,000 a year for four years to be expended by a commission consisting of the governor, secretary of state, one person appointed by the counties named and 1 by the Great Northern. It is understood that the Great Northern, whose president, years ago, offered to pay a large share of the cost of drainage of the Red river valley, will contribute liberally to the same object now. The appropriation would seem to be very inadequate to the carrying out of any general or effective system of drainage; but so far as it goes it will aid in redeeming large areas of fertile land.—Pioneer Press.

Social Purity Meeting at the Y. M. C. A.

The large assembly room at the Y. M. C. A. was crowded to overflowing on last Sunday afternoon by men to hear Frank W. Smith talk on "Personal Purity." It was a straight candid talk on secret sins. Purity is a positive quality of the Lord. It does not consist in merely heeding the commandment "Thou shalt not," spurning the onslaughts of temptation, but there should be a fervent intelligent love of what is good and holy. The rewards of virtue are exceedingly great, but they are never conferred in advance; one mus take this matter on trust and at the outset be content to walk by faith.

Buy your Trunks and grips at J. F. McGinnis & Co.

TALKING BUSINESS WITH BRIGNOLI.

How an Astute Manager Secured a Few Minutes For Making a Contract.

When James Morrissey was manager of the Emma Abbott Opera company, he made overtures to Brignoli, going to the Everett House to see him about the engagement. He was one of the hardest men in the world to make a contract with. He would insist on talking so much and objecting so much that the manager could not say a word. Morrissey let him talk for 15 minutes, then expostulated.

"My dear Brig.," he said, "we never can understand each other if you will not listen to what I have to say. We cannot come to terms unless you hear me."

Brignoli then launched into another long series of objections.

"My dear Brig," expostulated Morrissey again, "when are you going to let me talk? Go ahead and finish what you have to say and then give me a chance."

So matters drifted along for the entire afternoon, and they were no nearer an agreement than when they began. Finally Morrissey said: "Brig, I'll give you 15 minutes more then I want to have five minutes to myself. We cannot do anything this way. I will not interrupt you, and you must promise not to interrupt me. Is it a trade?"

Brignoli at last consented to give Morrissey a chance—"but only three minutes; five minutes were too many."

They took out their watches, and Brignoli talked on for his full time. Then Morrissey stopped him.

"Now, remember your agreement, Brig," he said. "You must not interrupt me."

The tenor walked the floor fast and furiously as Morrissey talked, never hearing a word that was said, he was so vexed at being kept silent. A dozen times he attempted to interrupt, but Morrissey called his attention to the agreement, and he was forced to desist. Two minutes of Morrissey's time were wasted in checking his interruptions, but in the one that remained the manager succeeded in bringing Brignoli to terms. —New York Tribune.

Specimen of Practical Christianity.

Rescue hall is the name of a charitable institution in Omaha which deserves the commendation and assistance of the citizens of that city to a marked degree. The old People's theater has been converted into a home for unfortunate men, women and children, and its management is on a right basis. People are furnished with food and lodging, allowed to pay a small sum for it if they desire and then work is found for them. If unable to work, medical assistance is given until they are capable of working, when they are expected to repay the institution as soon as circumstances permit.

Gospel services are held each evening. When the unfortunates are converted under the ministrations of the leaders and desire to live a different life, they are given work and in every way possible aided to leave the old life behind. This is practical Christianity. – Rapid City (S. D.) Journal.

A Suggestion For Painters.

From the eloquent lips of Mr. Frank Lockwood, Q. C., M. P., there dropped the other day at a meeting connected with the Scarborough branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children a jewel of poetic and religious thought which we commend to the members of the Royal academy who desire to immortalize their canvas. "I have often noticed," he said, "in the pictures which illustrate the bringing of the children to Christ that the children are depicted as happy looking, round faced little infants. I should like to see another picture dealing with the same subject in which the children should be portrayed as starved and miserable, with tear stained faces and hungry eyes. It was to these that our Lord would have given his tenderest welcome, and it is for these," he added, "that our society is working today."—Children's Guardian.

French Children Take Little Exercise.

In France, to everybody's sorrow, the children seem to have a horror of motion. Left to themselves as soon as they are out of the schoolroom they walk along slowly in couples or gather in groups in the corners of the yard, and they pass the time in chatting, in "philosophizing." Gymnastics are obligatory, it is true, on some days and at certain hours, but a witness of the lesson will be struck with observing that hardly four or five pupils out of 30 execute their exercises conscientiously.

The others present themselves in their turn, but hardly outline the movement. The professor incites them, urges them, and they go back to their places after having made an imitation of an effort.—M. F. Lagrange in Popular Science Monthly.

Spring Styles at the BIG 9.



Our $3.00 Shoe is the Best made. All styles of toe. We can give you Patent Leather Tipped Shoes from $2.00 up to $4.20.

Ties are occupying a prominent place. Our line is very large and varied at prices from $1.00 to $3.00 per pair. Call and see them.



SEE OUR

Old Ladies' Congress in Kid and Serge.



Spring Heels. They are Neat and Cheap.

Lace, Bluchers, and

EVERYTHING you can ask for in Men's, Women's and Children's Footwear are found at

R. F. WALTERS',
SIXTH STREET.

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If you want references we have thousands. If you want a CURE call at the

ARLINGTON HOTEL
On
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SNOW & SNOW.

We would be glad to tell you how to save your money and make it earn you good pay if you will call.

Do you know that your house is liable to burn? We would like to pay you for it if it should.

We will attend to any legitimate and honorable business for you, if you will pay us. See?

Room 11, Bank Block.

Norway Seeking Separation.

The union between Sweden and Norway is in great danger of being broken. The two states are far more loosely tied together than Britain and Ireland will be under the home rule bill; but the Norwegians are impatient of their slight fetters, and under cover of a request for separate foreign agents seek a total separation. The king in vain suggested a compromise, and it is stated that the radicals have resolved, if he refuses to establish two foreign ministries, to resign and refuse the supplies. It is scarcely possible that the king should yield, as his foreign policy would become unworkable—the Norwegians, for example, desiring close relations with Russia—yet, if he does not, he must occupy Norway with Swedish troops, to the confusion of the finances, and the production of another great and definite grievance in Norway.

The true motives of the movement are the Norwegian dislike of the Swedes, whom they regard as supercilious, and the advance of theoretic democracy in Norway to a point inconsistent with any monarchy at all. It is possible, as the peasants are widely scattered and Christiania is conservative, that the quarrel may smolder on for years, but theoretically there is no way out of it, and the credit of Norway, now so excellent, may seriously suffer.—London Spectator.

For the next 30 days we will give away a nice Base Ball and Bat with every Boys suit of clothes.

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When you need sash, doors, hardware, paints, crockery, lamps, furniture, carpets, wall paper or any goods in the way of house furniture call on D. M. Clark & Co.

Loss of Sleep

Makes people nervous and irritable and occasions a great deal of complaint on their part, but why should anybody complain about losing sleep last night on account of that hacking cough, when Cubeb Cough Cure will relieve it in SIXTY SECONDS. It is not a cure for consumption but affords relief and will prevent it. Thousands of testimonials could be furnished, but you are only asked to give it a trial to be convinced, nothing will take the place of it; druggists unite in saying it gives better satisfaction than all others. CUBEB COUGH CURE–SIXTY SECONDS. Sold by N. McFadden.

Notice to Contractors.

BRAINERD, Minn., April 3, 1893.

On and after April 10, 1893, plans and specifications for the Brainerd Public Schools may be seen at the office of the architects, Walter S. Pardee & Co., (New York Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.); and at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education at Brainerd, Minn.

Bids will be received up to the hour of noon on the 25th day of April, 1893. No risk will be taken by the said Board on account of delayed mails, &c., and no bids will be received after the last mentioned date.

Bids will be received for the completed structure except such parts as are hereinafter exempted.

A certified check of two per cent of the bid shall accompany each bid. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

ARTHUR E. PENNELL, Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

Contractors shall put in bids for the completed structure excepting such parts of the heating as are not included in the special heating specifications.

The structure is to be located on the plot of ground indicated by the authorities in the city of Brainerd, Minn. (See stakes). It is expected that the work on the building will begin as soon as the weather will permit, and the whole is to be completed on or before September 1st, 1893.

All bids shall be put in according to the following form;

FORM OF BID.

To the Board of Education, Brainerd, Minn.

GENTLEMEN: —— hereby propose to build the school building to be erected according to the plans and specifications as furnished by Walter S. Pardee & Co., Architects, Minneapolis, Minn., for the sum of ....

....

Bids will be received on any one, or all of the buildings complete.

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QUINN'S Hotel and Restaurant,

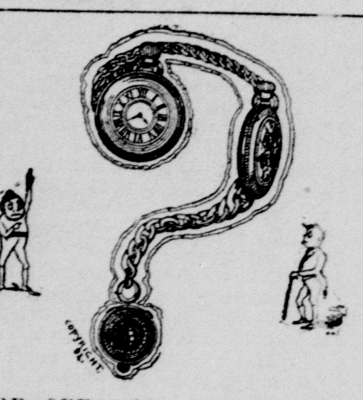
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THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR is certainly a most timely one, and timely questions always require an answer. To be certain of a correct answer, you need an accurate timepiece. Our watches keep with unerring accuracy. All our watches are good timekeepers. Whether you buy one for $5 or $50, the time isn't affected by the price. The same remark applies to clocks; in indicating time they're as absolutely reliable as the rule of three. Prices differ but the running time is the same. It's time you examined our stock which besides clocks and watches also includes, a large well bought stock of every thing in The Jewelry line.

WM. M. DRESSKELL.
Jeweler.

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.



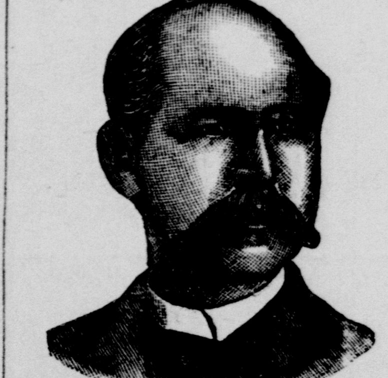
Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist.

Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and save many a doctor's bill.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

Bredfeld, The Shoemaker.

(First publication March 7, 1893.)
NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., April 3, 1893.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Friday, May 12th, 1893, viz:

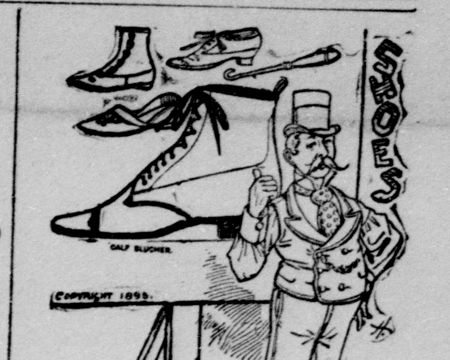
JOSEPH LAFRENIERE.

H. E. No. 14319, for the se ¼ sec 32, twp 134, range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Albert Hutcheson, John Bryant, Martin Brigman, James McMillen. P. O. address of all, Motley, Morrisson county, Minnesota.

A. BARTO, Register.



GENTLEMEN'S

FINE SHOES

In Great Variety and at

Very Low Prices.

DAY'S

Cash Shoe Store

Front St., Between 7th and 8th.

(First publication April 14.)
NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., April 6th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Wednesday, May 24th, 1893, viz:

ANDERS G. PETERSON

H. E. No. 13574, for the w½ sw¼, ne¼ sw¼, lot 3, sec 12, twp 46, range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

August Radke, Charles Merchant, Theodore Senyohl, Christ Erickson. P. O. address of all Deerwood, Crow Wing county, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

Tax Judgment Sale.

Pursuant to a Real Estate Tax Judgment of the District Court, in the Counties of Crow Wing and Cass, State of Minnesota, entered the twenty-first (21st) day of March, A. D. 1893, in proceedings for enforcing payment of Taxes and Penalties upon Real Estate in the Counties of Crow Wing and Cass, State of Minnesota, remaining delinquent on the first Monday of January, 1893, and of the Statues in such case made and provided, I shall, on the first Monday, being the 1st day of May, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the Court House in the City of Brainerd and County of Crow Wing, Minnesota, sell the lands which are charged with taxes, penalties and costs in said Judgment, and on which taxes, penalties and costs shall not have been previously paid.

[SEAL] LOUIS TACHE
Auditor Crow Wing and Cass Counties, Minn.

Dated at Brainerd this 1st day of April, A. D. 1893.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, in an action wherein the State of Minnesota is plaintiff and F. M. Cable & Co. are defendants. I have levied upon and will sell as the property of F. M. Cable, lot three, of block seventeen in Sleeper addition to Brainerd, according to the plat of said addition of record in the Registry of Deeds of said county on the first day of May, 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Brainerd in said county, to the highest bidder for cash at public auction, to satisfy as far as possible said execution.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County.

LEON E. LUM,
County Attorney.

(First Publication March 24th.)
NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 21th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, April 29th, 1893, viz:

JOSEPH DUCHANE.

H. E. No. 13419, for the sw¼ Sec. 24. Twp. 44, Range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Thomas Caron, Eli Caron, Norbert La Fond Sr., Norbert La Fond Jr. P. O. Address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

A. BARTO.
Register.

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a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. $45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

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Twenty-Five Cents.

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Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

Yellow quartz or topaz resembles the real topaz in color only. It is softer, lighter, different in crystallization and cleavage, and in electrical properties. Much of the yellow quartz is manufactured by heating amethysts.

According to the report of the auditor of Virginia, the negroes of that state pay taxes on real estate valued at $9,425,685, and on personal property valued at $3,342,950.

The pecuniary result of the papal jubilee is a gain to the coffers of the Vatican of about a million and a quarter of dollars, and jewels, plate and other valuable articles estimated to be worth about $1,000,000.

In India a huge funnel of wickerwork is planted in a stream below a waterfall, and every finny creature coming down drops into it, the water straining out and leaving the flapping prey in the receptacle, all ready to be gathered in.

The following list shows the number of profit-sharing establishments in the different countries: France, 92; Austria, 3; Sweden, 4; Italy, 4; Switzerland, 16; Germany, 26; Belgium, 5; United States, 35; Portugal, 1; Spain, 1; England, 64; Denmark, 4; Holland, 5; Russia, 1; which makes a total of 255.

The most curious palace in the world is the Alhambra in Spain. It was originally a fortress, so great in extent as to be capable of holding 40,000 men. It was begun in 1249 and finished in 1314. It contains numerous halls and courts, all decorated in the highest style of Moorish art.

On the northwest coast of Australia the map shows an island some thirteen miles long by one mile wide named Expedition island. This has just disappeared, and there is now an average depth of forty-eight feet of water over the area where the island once stood.

The old cemetery of Barcelona is in truth a "city of the dead." Streets upon streets of walls, with five or six stories of niches, into which the coffins are to be placed, gives one indeed the idea of a deserted city. This fashion obtains all over Spain and in some parts of Italy.

In the course of a trial to determine the ownership of a bushel of oysters, a Cape May oysterman testified that he could identify his own oysters wherever found. The jury didn't agree with him, but he says he will appeal the case.

There was finished at the Diamond plate glass works at Kokomo, Ind., the other day, the largest plate ever cast in the United States. It is 150x216 inches, or 12 1-2 feet wide by eighteen feet in length. This is by all odds the largest plate ever cast and ground and polished in America.

The famous column of Trajan is 127 feet high, composed of thirty-four blocks of marble and sculptured from top to bottom. There are 2,500 human figures in the sculptures besides almost as many horses and several military engines. Its summit is reached by a spiral staircase of 184 steps.

There lives a man in Webster county, W. Va., by the name of Whorton, aged eighty years, whose hair and beard are turning from white to black. He is said also to be cutting a new set of teeth, "while his whole appearance is said to indicate a man of about forty years instead of one nearly ninety."

The largest single structure in the world for audience and spectacular purposes is the coliseum at Rome. It is in the form of an ellipse; its long diameter is 615 feet, its short 510, the height of the outer wall 164. The arena is 281 feet long by 170 broad. The tiers of seats accommodate 100,000 spectators.

Mohammedanism is largely on the increase in the British West African colony of Sierra Leone, one-tenth of the population now being of that faith. A state-aided branch of the Church of England exists there, and practically all denominations of Christians have missionaries in the colony, but Islam gains on them.

The fastest time on record for the delivery of American mails in England was made two weeks ago with the mails arriving from New York by the Teutonic. The Teutonic made a passage of six days four hours to Queenstown, and the mail was delivered in London in exactly six days and twenty-two hours from the time the ship had left New York.

Queen Victoria has greatly horrified the stern Sabbatarians of Britain by providing, as she did last year, for Sunday evening concerts by a military band on the terrace of Windson castle, for the benefit of the residents and excursionists. The Sabbatarians induced some back-stairs officials to attempt a remonstrance, and through these were snubbed by the queen.

It is usually supposed that the faint and squeaky hand organs played by woful old women, seated on curbstones and wrapped in shawls, are decrepid from long service in the cause of art. This is not the case. The builders intentionally leave out the notes, so that they shall sound more mournful and touch more quickly the sensibilities of some people. Organs of this kind are known as "wheezers."

It is curious to watch the burning questions in the different parliaments of the world. In France it is the Panama canal; in Germany it is the anti-Semitic agitation; in England it is home rule, but in Mexico the national congress is agitating seriously the question of enacting a law compelling the Mexicans and Indians to wear trousers. At present the Mexican garb is decidedly scant.

The name Easter is derived, as some suppose, from E ostre, the title of a Saxon deity, whose feast was celebrated every year in the spring about the same time as the Christian festival, the name being retained when the character of the feast was changed; or, as others suppose, from Oster, which signifies rising. If the latter suppostion be correct, Easter is in name, as well as reality, the feast of the resurrection.

THE WEEKLY NEWS DIGEST

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

The Latest and Most Important News of the World, Culled From the Telegraph Reports of the Press Associations.

The Capital.

Alexander W. Terrell of Texas is nominated as minister to Turkey.

An examiner has started for Minnesota to investigate the charges of timber depredations.

M. Patenotre, the French ambassador at Washington, has leased the Blaine residence on Dupont circle.

Efforts are being made to secure an adjudication of the Chinese exclusion act by the United States supreme court.

Jeremiah O'Rourke of New Jersey has been appointed supervising architect of the treasury department, vice J. W. Edbrooke, resigned.

Secretary Carlisle has issued an order modifying the Chinese registration act. Under this Chinamen need not be photographed and but one witness is required.

The usual proclamation prohibiting the taking of seals or other fur-bearing animals in Alaska or in Bering sea in the season of 1893 has been promulgated by President Cleveland.

The undelivered medals presented by the king of Sweden to the officers and men of the United States cruiser Baltimore on the occasion of the transportation of the remains of Capt. John Ericson to his native country, have been received by Chief Clerk Hogg, of the navy department, and will be forwarded to the officers and men who are to have them.

Casualty.

At least fifty people were killed in the recent cyclones.

A destructive storm occurred in New York State.

Maurice Powers, a farmer living near Galesburg, Ill., was thrown from a wagon and killed.

Fire wiped out the business part of Mulvane, Kan., thirteen buildings being destroyed. Loss, $25,000.

Thomas Stengle of Salem, Or., fell off a Burlington fast train at Kirkwood, Ill., and was killed.

Conductor Brown was killed and several persons were injured by a wreck on the Big Four road at London, Ind.

A Monon freight train went through a bridge near Crawfordsville, Ind., causing $50,000 damage. No one one was hurt.

In fording a creek in a wagon at St. Peters, Ind., John Tuesfer and wife were drowned, their wagon being swept away.

On July 1 South Carolina will operate all places in the state for the sale of liquor.

The Southern California fruit exhibit for the world's fair was demolished in a wreck near Albuquerque, N. M.

M. Touet, the French aeronaut, and his two companions, who fell into the sea in a balloon voyage from Brussels, were rescued by a fishing smack.

E. C. Horen of Chicago, aged twenty-eight, baggagemaster on the Illinois Central railroad, while trying to board a freight train at Odin, Ill., was run over and cut to pieces.

Fire destroyed the residence of Charles White at Gold Hill, Or., recently. Mrs. White attempted to rescue her eight-year-old son and both were burned to death.

William Spence, a sailor on the ship King James, burned off the California coast, swam to Santa Rosa islands, where he was found nearly dead. He was in the captain's boat when it capsized.

Two men, Lee Newell and Leon Styles, were burned to death in the calaboose at Staberry, Mo. They had been arrested for drunkenness late in the evening, and it is supposed they fired the building in order to attract attention and gain their liberty, but relief came too late.

Fire in the lumber yards in the double block bounded by Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues and Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, New York, destroyed between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 feet of lumber. The total loss is about $100,000.

In the destruction by fire of the Baltimore & Lehigh freight depot at Baltimore, George McGreevy, aged eighteen, was burned to death. A serious loss to the railway company by the fire is the destruction of all the plans and drawings for changing the gauge of the road, work on which was commenced last week.

People in Print.

Queen Victoria has taken 447 prizes at English cattle shows for products at her stock farm.

Josiah Quincy, the assistant secretary of state, is a strong believer in cremation as a means of disposing of the human dead.

Millionaire George M. Pullman has recently expended $250,000 of his palace car profits in building an addition to his Chicago residence.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson has been presented a sprig of ivy from Martin Luther's grave, and intends planting it on her husband's.

William Waldorf Astor has bought the splendid estate of Cliveden, on the banks of the Thames, from the duke of Westminster. The sum paid is stated to be $1,250,000.

Sir E. F. du Cane endeavors to prove in the current number of the Nineteenth Century that crimes of all kinds except murder have decreased steadily during the past few years.

Prof. Virchow, the eminent pathologist, keeps alive for experiment several generations of cats, from which he is trying to evolve a race of bobtailed felines.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed Herman Van Vansenden, editor of the Paducah (Ky.) Standard, his private secretary. Mr. Vansenden is thirty years of age, and a native of Kentucky.

Boston lays claim to the oldest postal clerk in Uncle Sam's service. His name is Charles Brigham, and he has been employed in the postoffice for fifty-four years.

Sinful Doings.

A Wisconsin man kills his wife and another woman.

In a saloon row at Wallaceton, Ky., Isaac Painter shot and killed Wright Arnold.

D. D. O'Connell, a local politician of Omaha, Neb., died from the effects of an assault by Ed Trumer, a pugilists.

Warren Blackwell was shot and instantly killed at Butler, Ind., by Deputy Marshal Rivett while resisting arrest.

James Trehill, who shot Samuel Hellem at Crystal Falls, Mich., on Nov. 9 last, was arrested at Negaunee.

Brooklyn officials accused of boodling in connection with Columbian celebration bills, pleaded not guilty. The trial was set for April 24.

Great Britain has demanded the extradition of Jabez Spencer Balfour, the fugitive president of the Liberator Building society.

Fred May, the well known New Yorker, who in 1888 assaulted a policeman and "jumped" his bail of $1,000, has returned from Chili and surrendered himself to the authorities.

A body supposed to be that of Michael Liebel, who had been missing three days, was found on the beach at Manistee, Mich. The head was pounded black and blue.

Dallas McAllister, assistant agent of the American Express company at Anderson, Ind., committed suicide by shooting himself. A shortage of $950 in his accounts had been discovered.

Prof. Edward Frey, leader of Faurot's opera house orchestra at Lima, Ohio, went home drunk and beat his wife, when she pulled a revolver and shot him. He will die.

Sarah Knittle, aged seventy-seven, died suddenly at Freeport, Ill., from, the family claims, eating raw beans and dandelions. The theory of suicide will be investigated.

John Moriarity of Anderson, Ind., suspected Col. Struts of being one of the party who stoned his house. Meeting Struts, Moriarity drew a pistol and shot the colonel dead.

Thomas Morgan and his three sisters from seventeen to twenty-five years of age, have been sent to the Western penitentiary of Pennsylvania for terms of three to twelve years for the murder of their father in Greene county, Pa.

Miss Anna Wise of Jeffersonville, Ind., was the victim of a mysterious assault. She was knocked down by a man whose name she refuses to give. Nitric acid was then poured on her left wrist and the hand burned off.

An unknown sneak thief stole from a suite of rooms in the Windson hotel, New York, while the occupants were at dinner, jewelry and cash said to represent at least $5,000. Mrs. William H. Burnet and daughter of Chicago are the victims.

The Foreign Budget.

Ten persons were killed by an explosion in a mill at Mataro, Spain.

M. de Gandolle, the noted botanist, died at Geneva, Switzerland.

Rumor has it that Charlie Mitchell, the prize fighter, will enter the ministry.

The Belgian strikes are spreading. Several collisions between strikers and gendarmes occur.

The town of Vesprem, thirty miles from Buda Pesth, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. Several persons perished and many others injured.

Henry Villard has placed $12,000 in the hands of Count Caprivi which will be used to pay the expenses of worthy young Germans to the world's fair.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) has arrived at New York en route to the world's fair. He amused all on board the steamer with his story telling.

Paul Dana, son of Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, has been reappointed one of the park commissioners of New York for a full term, ending in May, 1897.

Marion Crawford's wife is a daughter of Gen. Berdan, and the first wife of Oliver P. Morton was the late inventor's sister.

John Hay is engaged in collaboration with J. G. Nicolay in editing the complete works of Abraham Lincoln, which will be published in a few months.

Workmen at Brussels engaged in a universal suffrage riot, attacking the parliamentary buildings. Several sharp encounters occurred between police and rioters.

The governor of French Cochin China telegraphs that the French troops took possession on April 4 of Knone island, in the Mekong river. The Siamese withdrew without offering any resistance.

Excitement has been caused in Guayaquil, Ecuador, by the discovery of eighty cases of arms which had been landed there without the knowlenge of the government.

The trial of Pierre Jean Francois and two other anarchists named Bricon and Delange, on the charge of having been concerned in the explosion in the Cafe Very on May last, is on at Paris. The public showed but small interest in the trial.

The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 115 to 26, has rejected the motion in favor of universal suffrage, thus virtually declaring that the chamber is not in favor of removing all restrictions from the franchise. The result is a great disappointment to the socialists.

Researches of the American school of archaeology at the temple of Hera, near Mycenae, Greece, have just revealed the foundations of the ancient temple mentioned by Homer as having been burned 423 B. C. Many priceless antique works of art have been unearthed.

In consequence of the news that has been received at Moscow to the effect that China is gathering arms and other war-like material in Chinese-Turkestan, adjoining the Pamir country, Russia has sent a force of Cossacks and artillery to reinforce the garrison at Tiolcha.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is devoting his time and money to preparations for maintaining a magnificent court in Sofia after his marriage to Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the duke of Parma. He has bought 700 gala liveries for lackeys, several gala coaches, eighty horses, and many valuable paintings.

The famine in the European part of the government of Perm is worse than ever before. The poor are dying by hundreds. In the smaller villages the people have ceased trying to bury all the bodies. Relatives of the dead are often too weak to provide burial for their dead, and so leave the bodies on the roofs of the houses.

The researches of the American school of archaeology at the temple of Bera, near Biconi, have just been rewarded by an important discovery. The excavations have revealed the foundations of the ancient temple mentioned by Homer as having burned 423 B. C. Many other priceless antique works of earth have been unearthed.

More earthquake shocks have been felt throughout Servia recently. Near Posawartz and along the Moravia river villages are devastated. Thousands of houses and many churches have been wrecked. Public buildings will be rendered too dangerous for occupancy. In the departments where the heaviest shocks are felt the people are afraid to return to the villages and are living in the fields.

Labor Items.

The striking dock laborers at Hull, England, engage in another riot.

Machinists and boilermakers of the Santa Fe road strike for higher pay.

The Ohio State Miners' association resolved to use all honorable means to have the present system of convict labor in the South abolished.

Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders of Boston and its vicinity have presented a demand to their employers for a nine-hour work day with ten hours' pay. The twenty-one manufacturers involved met and unanimously decided that the request could not be granted.

General News.

The rubber trust has advanced the prices of overshoes about 25 per cent.

The Connecticut legislature has abolished pool selling in the state.

The shoemakers' strike at Auburn, Me., has been declared off.

A convention has been called to meet at Vernon, Tex., to map a new state out of the pan handle of Texas.

The insurance on the steamer Naronic and her cargo is being paid. No clue to her fate has been discovered.

Diphtheria is epidemic at Staunton, Ill. The public schools are closed and a rigid quarantine is being enforced.

The Travelers' Insurance company loses $78,000 by a decision holding certain Kansas township bonds to be illegal.

Of the fifty Democratic voters in Monroe township, Morgan county, Ind., forty-five are working for the postoffice.

Gov. Crounse of Nebraska, signed the maximum rate bill. The measure reduces freight rates in Nebraska by one-fourth.

Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania has given his entire salary to the granges, alliances and labor unions in his district.

Capt. Ambrose Snow, for sixteen years president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation company, has resigned.

The Ann Arbor road has sued Chiefs Arthur and Sargent for $300,000 damages, charging conspiracy on the part of the defendants.

Contest has been filed against the will of Humphrey Fickus, who died at Evansville, Ind., in February, leaving a $15,000 estate. The ground for the contest is that Fickus was of unsound mind.

It has been suggested that at each place in the country where Arbor day will be celebrated this year, a tree be planted in honor of the new secretary of agriculture.

The casket and coffin manufacturers of New York, Brooklyn and other large manufacturing places have organized a trust or consolidation for mutual benefit.

Governors of Southern states hold a convention and adopt an address to President Cleveland, in which they accuse the Republican party of slandering the South.

The city of Toledo sues the Standard Oil company for $10,000,000, claiming that the company opposed the interests of the city in the construction of the pipe line.

Railroad managers resolve to lengthen the time schedule between Chicago and St. Paul and other Western cities an hour, and the Burlington will not put on a fast train as intended.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. of New York have accepted the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal company. They will soon announce an agreement and plan of reorganization, and form a syndicate to underwrite the same as soon as the several classes of securities of the terminal company have been deposited with them in amounts sufficient to demonstrate that the holders of such securities generally join in the desire that they shall undertake the work of reorganization

ASKED TO PROSECUTE.

COAL COMBINE COMMITTEE MAKE THEIR REPORTS.

The Facts Developed by the Investigation Are set Forth—A Strong Arraignment of the Wholesale Coal Dealers.

Mr. Walsh, of the coal combine investigating committee, presented the following report in the house:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Your joint committee, appointed pursuant to the concurrent resolution adopted by the senate and house of representatives on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1893, to inquire into the present unusually and unnaturally high price of coal and as to whether an unlawful combination exists for the purpose of controlling the same, and to report such remedial legislation as, in its opinion, would be for the best interests of the public, respectfully submits the following report:

Your committee met, pursuant to the resolution appointing it, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1893, at the capitol, and organized by electing Hon. Ignatius Donnelly chairman of the joint committee, and it has held numerous sittings and hearings from time to time up to this date. The testimony taken was reported in full and is herewith submitted.

It was gathered from all branches of the coal business, as far as was in the power of your committee (with the limited means at its disposal), and includes transportation, jobbing, wholesaling and retailing, and presents the evidence of representative men in all departments of said business, and of a large number of those who are directly concerned in the combination that your committee find does exist and which gave rise to this inquiry. It shows the following state of facts, viz.:

The Facts in the Case.

Practically the entire supply of anthracite coal consumed in this state comes to us via what is known as the lake route, that is, it is forwarded by rail from the mines in Pennsylvania to either Buffalo or Cleveland and thence by water to the city of Duluth in this state, or West Superior, in the State of Wisconsin, at which points the coal is stored in large quantities in the spring and early summer months for sale and distribution during the subsequent fall and winter.

The following named corporations have docks and so store and deal in coal at wholesale at these points, and also have yards for wholesaling and retailing at St. Paul and Minneapolis, and control the entire supply of anthracite coal marketed in this state, viz.:

The Northwestern Fuel company, the Pioneer Fuel company, the Ohio Coal company, the St. Paul & Western Coal company, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company, the Lehigh Valley Coal company and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company.

All of these corporations claim to be only agents for the Eastern owners of the anthracite coal, and to be compensated for their services by a percentage of the money received on the sales they make; but your committee believe that this is a mere scheme or subterfuge resorted to by these corporations, acting in collusion with the mine owners in the East, to meet and avoid, if possible, certain phases of this question, or possibly to avert payment of personal tax upon the commodity while it remains in their hands with the state; the fact remains, however, and it is indisputable, that they exercise all the rights of an owner over it, and your committee are of the opinion, after carefully considering the matter, that they do in fact own it after it is consigned and delivered to them, notwithstanding their claim to the contrary. Your committee are satisfied that the managing agents of all of the companies named meet yearly, with others like interested, in New York city in a sort of common convention, from which point the decrees of the great national coal combine are issued. These facts were freely conceded by the principal managers of these companies to your committee.

Starting from this home, or seat, of the great owners of coal properties, the serpentine coils of this colossal and hydra-headed combination embrace the entire coal-consuming portion of these United States, and the black cloud of disaster and extortion spreads over the entire country by the vast ramifications of this conspiracy, bringing distress to every manufacturing industry and every fireside in our land, and is indeed one of the gravest dangers that now threaten the institutions of our country.

Prior to the year 1887, as far as your committee have been able to learn, no effectual combination existed between the shippers or wholesalers in this Northwestern country and the trade was fairly divided between them and none controlled an excessive share of the business; but each year since said last named date, the companies that then did business in this section and the few that have since come into this territory have combined, not only to fix the price at which anthracite coal should be sold within this state at wholesale, but at retail as well, and to more effectually prevent competition have limited and arbitrarily fixed the amount of coal that should be brought to the head of the lakes; and so thoroughly and completely has this work been accomplished that on the last days of March and April of each year there scarcely remains a ton of coal upon the docks at Duluth of the amount brought there during the past season.

The uniform price at wholesale for anthracite coal (and our inquiry has been almost entirely confined to this quality) during the past season has been $6.10 per ton on board the cars at Duluth and West Superior. This price is fixed by common agreement; the local wholesalers before named insist that it is thus determined and fixed by the owners of the property in the East; but your committee doubts this, but be this as it may, in any event it is much too high, and from the evidence at hand we have concluded that the price for this coal on board the cars at Duluth or West Superior should never exceed $5 per ton; especially in view of the fact that the cost of transportation from Buffalo or Cleveland to West Superior or Duluth, by way of the lakes, averaged less than 30 cents per ton during the past season, thus demonstrating that there should be very little difference between the price in Buffalo and that in Duluth.

Where Responsibility Rests.

The Northwestern Fuel company, the largest and strongest of our local corporations, is, in the opinion of your committee, in a large measure responsible for bringing about the combination that now exists, and so perfect and close has this Northwestern branch of this great interstate conspiracy become, that there would be no substantial difficulty in the way of its advancing the price of coal to any point short of the limit to which the consumer might go before being forced to substitute other kinds of fuel. The baleful results of the combination among the shippers or wholesalers is felt among the retailers, and works fully as great a hardship on them as it does upon the people, as all the wholesalers have retail offices, either in Duluth or West Superior and in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and have evinced a disposition, which they do not attempt to conceal, to deal directly with the consumer and therefore entirely eliminate the retailer, or middleman, and save to themselves the small profits that now go to maintain the retailers in their business, and the unfortunate and helpless retailer being conscious of this disposition on the part of the lordly autocrats who control the supply of the commodity in which he deals, is therefore easily coerced into the most humiliating submissions to the outrageous schemes of the wholesaler at whose mercy, not only he is, but the people as well.

The retail price of coal in the three large cities of the state, and their suburban districts, is determined monthly at a conference held between the managers of the shippers or wholesalers held at the city of St. Paul at the office of the Minnesota Bureau of Coal statistics, a spying institution maintained by an arbitrary assessment of $25 on each retailer, and the remainder of the price of maintaining which, with its paraphernalia of detectives and bulldozers, is borne equally by the shippers or wholesalers. John J. Rhodes, who is now under arrest for perjury in connection with this investigation, is the manager of this bureau, and is paid a salary of $5,000 a year.

This present bureau of statistics appears to have been organied on the 1st of May, 1892, and is the successor of the Minnesota Anthracite Coal association, and the business of the so-called bureau is to take care that the prices agreed upon by the wholesalers at their monthly conferences are rigidly maintained by the retailers, and to see that a penalty is visited upon any retailer who is found to have departed from the schedule or fixed price, said penalty being to cut off his supply of coal until the offense is condoned or manager Rhodes issues his pardon

As evidence of the mandatory character of the orders issued by Mr. Rhodes, we incorporate a letter addressed to the Lehigh Coal & Iron company, Minneapolis, on the 17th of October, 1892, as follows:

"Gentlemen: Sometime ago I ascertained that one L. W. Petran, 243 Third avenue north, your city, was getting coal of a certain company in Minneapolis. I gave them notice that he was not a subscriber to this bureau and they shut him off. Within a few days I have been informed that he has been getting more or less coal from your firm. Will you please investigate the matter and get him to become a subscriber to this bureau or shut his supply of coal off. Yours respectfully, John J. Rhodes.
"Manager."

The committee found that Mr. Petran promptly became a subscriber.

Retailers Not to Blame.

From the facts given you, you will observe that the retailer has no voice whatever in making the monthly schedule of prices in these cities, but is held to the strictest accountability for even the slightest departure therefrom; to illustrate, one Mr. John Norton, a respectable retailer located in the city of Minneapolis, made a proposal to furnish the library board, etc., in the city of Minneapolis with coal at $8.84 a ton, and the schedule price was $8.85, and he was awarded the contract, but the company or wholesaler from whom he had previously purchased his supply absolutely refused to furnish him with coal to fill the order, or, in fact, any coal whatsoever on the pretext that its supply was so limited that it could not safely do so, and Mr. Norton was obliged to procure his coal for his legitimate business for the space of about a month through the agency of a third party, a friend of his, but was later reinstated by some action of the wholesalers at a monthly meeting, but only after he had made apologies and promises for better conduct in the future, etc., and he again obtained a supply of coal.

The Minnesota Anthracite Coal association, the predecessor of the present bureau of coal statistics, was an institution formed for the same purpose, but operated upon a different plan, viz.: to maintain and enforce a uniform price in coal to the consumer by a system of fines deducted from a guaranty fund for a departure, deposited with the chairman of the association.

Your committee have caused the arrest of said Rhodes for perjury and have also submitted the attorney general of the state portions of the testimony taken by it, with a view of further prosecutions both for perjury and conspiracy under the laws of our state.

You are aware of the successive steps taken by your committee, not only to secure evidence against these conspirators, but to retain the same after it had been secured. We believe that your committee have acted strictly in accordance with parliamentary usages as construed by the best writers on parliamentary law and practice, and if there were no precedents for the action of your committee, in view of all the circumstances the committee still believe that the time has come when a new mile stone along the path of progress should be established, and the entire people, not only of this community, but of the entire country, after a careful survey of the situation as it confronted your committee, has endorsed and commended our action. It would be a strange state of affairs if a committee appointed to investigate, who, being aware of the existence, and in fact were in view of the very evidence itself, could not seize it for the purpose of inspecting it.

You are cognizant of the numerous measures introduced from time to time by either the committee or its members, many of which have passed both houses and become law, measures which we believe will afford much relief to the people.

We take this opportunity of thanking you most cordially for the hearty manner in which you have sustained us in our every effort to rid our state of this most pernicious and outrageous combination, which has done so much to blight the industries of this state and to impoverish its people.

Your committee have had the matter of railroad tariffs on coal in this state under consideration, and would recommend that the attention of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners be called to the present rates, which your committee believe are much too high, and we have been informed that they have not been revised for years. We trust a revision will be made and this measure of relief be granted the people.

Prosecutions Recommended.

From the facts aforesaid your committee conclude:

That the consolidation of the wholesalers controlling this supply of coal at the head of the great lakes, who would otherwise be competitors, naturally and obviously result in increased prices for coal in this state;

That said combination may at its pleasure, if it has not already done so, advance coal to an unreasonable and extortionate rate;

That ever since the combinations hereinbefore spoken of were formed, the price of coal has steadily advanced and threatens to still further advance;

That these advances have originated in the wholesale branch of the business and are not due to any natural fluctuation in the value of the commodity, but rather the result of the destruction of competition among the wholesalers and uniform rate exacted by the transportation companies who operate in harmony with the designs of these local coal barons;

That such combinations are contrary to sound public policy and are extremely dangerous to the interests of the state and the welfare of the people thereof, and has placed in the hands and within the power of a selfish, unpublic-spirited and cruel aggregation one of the absolute necessaries of life in this climate. It would be a very lamentable state of affairs if our courts cannot remedy this evil that is rapidly reducing our people to beggary and of blighting and bankrupting our infant industries;

That the question of fuel, in view of the attitude of those who control the supply thereof, is one that requires the best thoughts of our greatest thinkers, and a combination of the character herein shown to exist must be dealt with by those charged with the duty of enforcing the law with fearless and persistent energy and tireless activity;

That the effects of the formation of this combination has been most peculiarly unfortunate as it has resulted in fixing as unconscionably and extortionately high price for fuel during the past season when the prevailing low price of wheat and the lack of employment among the poor in our large cities rendered its burdens doubly hard to bear.

Therefore, your committee report that the attention of the governor be directed to the evils the people are now suffering under from this and other like combinations, and respectfully urge that the power of the state be exerted to the utmost to the end that they may be relieved from the grave dangers that threaten them, and that if no adequate remedy can be had in our own courts, that these vicious and demoralizing combinations be prosecuted under the federal law in the courts of the United States. Respectfully submitted,

Ignatius Donnelly,
R. A. Walsh,
H. P. Bjorge,
Wm. Lockwood,
P. B. Winston,
James A. Boggs,
Frank L. Morse,
Hiler H. Horton.

In consequence of a serious illness which prevented my attendance upon the meetings of the committee for more than a month, during which time its most important investigations were made, I am not able to subscribe to the foregoing report. I concur in the concluding paragraph directing the attention of the governor to the statements set forth in the report. Wm. B. Dean.

GOTHAM'S LATEST HYSTRAEL.

Paderewskitis and How It Affects the Bushy Headed Pianist's Admirers.

The prevailing complaint among women in New York and vicinity is musical hysteria. Perhaps it might better be called Paderewskitis, as, according to Kate Field's Washington, the microbe which has created the present epidemic is due to the advent of the great pianist whose capillary attraction is so great as to lead beauty apparently by a single hair. The first symptom of obsession by this unique germ is loss of appetite except for ice cream soda, caramels and angel food. From beef and everything that is digestible the patient flies as from a plague. The second stage of the malady induces a wild craving for photographs of the author of the germ in all possible attitudes, seated at the piano, leaning on the piano, without the piano, standing against something, standing against nothing, profile, three-quarters, full face—always with those tempestuous auburn locks in fine frenzy rolling, giving the cue, as it were, to the agitation surging in the multitudinous female breast. Regardless of cost, the patient turns her boudoir into a Paderewski gallery, erects an altar in the middle, burns candles and incense before the god of her madness and kneels to him in prayer.

In America the disease has not yet attained the virulence that startled London when a woman prostrated herself at Paderewski's feet in a concert room. However, while there is life there is hope, and no one can tell how brainless the microbe may render its victim. The third stage of Paderewskitis develops a perpetual tendency to sighing like a thousand furnaces, followed by exclamations of an endearing nature. "Darling!" "Duck!" "Elegant!" "Glorious God!" "Divine master!" are a sample of the volcanic utterances that are sandwiched between Huyler's best and a melancholy that wrecks itself on billets-doux. Here is a note to which I have accidentally fallen heir:

Divine One:—Until you came my heart was empty and knew not the meaning of love. Until you came I was content to eat, drink and be merry. One touch of your adorable fingers has transformed me! The music of your soul has entered mine and I feel that we are born for each other. You are my infinity. Gaze on the photograph I enclose and answer that your eyes see in mine the being needed for higher still inspiration. Do not keep me in suspense. Answer by return post at what hour you will pass my house. Flowers will stand in the parlor window and I, your own, will stand beside the flower. X— Z—.

A Lost Embrace.

Here is the very latest trick among thieves to secure your property. A few evenings ago a gentleman stepped from a train at one of the London stations when a young lady skipped up to him, threw her arms rapturously about his neck, and kissed him many times, saying:

"Oh, papa, I'm so glad you have come!"

The old gentleman threw both arms around her and held her firmly to his breast. Soon she looked up into his face, and horror stood in her eye.

"Oh, my, you're not my papa!" she said, trying to free herself from his embrace.

"Yes, I am," insisted the old gentleman, holding her tightly; "you are my long-lost daughter, and I am going to keep you right in my arms till I get a policeman."

When the officer came he found the old gentleman's diamond pin in the girl's hand.

A Brotherly Cockroach.

Do roaches know "where they are at?" While a gentleman was at his office desk a day or two ago one of these disreputable insects ran across the paper on which he was writing. He flipped it against the wall with his finger, and it bounded back on the desk lighting upon its back. It remained motionless for some time, until it recovered from the shock, and then endeavored to get upon its feet again, but in vain. Smaller roaches passed by their prostrate brother, evidently without noticing it, but a larger one came along pretty soon, stopped, went over to the one that lay upon its back, straddled across it, giving it a quick jerk with its forelegs, landed it deftly upon its feet, and the two disappeared together over the edge of the desk.—Indianapolis News.

Sunday Morning.

Barker (going to his club)—Good morning, Miss Smithers. On your way to St. Peter's?

Miss Smithers—Yes. And you are too, I suppose?

Barker (embarrassed)—Oh, of course.

Miss Smithers—Queer we should be traveling in opposite directions.

MINNESOTA LAWMAKERS

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE DAY BY DAY.

Routine Report of the Proceedings of Both Branches of the Minnesota Legislature During the Past Week.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

Senate.

Senator Erickson introduced a bill to make Chippewa, Swift and Lac qui Parle counties each a separate representative district. They are in one senatorial district, and now elect three representatives at large. Senator Stevens maintained that it was entirely unconstitutional, and the matter went to the judiciary committee for further investigation.

H. F. 900, repealing a special law relating to salaries of officers of Winona county, was passed.

Senator J. D. Smith introduced a bill relating to the sale of imitation lard to take the place of the bill vetoed by the governor. He stated that the governor approved of his bill, and it was passed.

S. F. 465, the bill revising the laws governing the insane hospitals, passed—36 to 5, Senators Ayers, Dean, Donnelly, Hammer and Tawney voting in the negative.

S. F. 550, repealing a special act relating to the fees of deputy sheriffs of Hennepin county, was passed after a short discussion by a vote of 29 to 2.

S. F. 372 1-2, Senator Guderian's drainage bill, which was a special order, was then taken up, slightly amended and passed.

The consideration of the appropriation bill was postponed until the house should pass it. On motion of Senator J. D. Smith the house amendments to S. F. Nos. 440 and 534, relating to soldiers' home, were concurred in.

House.

Messrs. Koerner, Jacobson and Maguire declined to serve on the omnibus boodle investigation committee, now constituting eleven members, to look into the charges against Mr. Markham and others in reference to the Wyman log-scaling bill and other measures. They insisted on being excused, but Speaker Lee refused to grant their request.

The house then took a long breath and went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Cotton in the chair. Section 10 of the appropriation bill, making additional appropriations for current expenses of state institutions, was adopted.

Section 11, the last of the bill, provides for reimbursing twenty-two counties on account of the large quantities of untaxed railroad lands they contain. The appropriations are for each of the two fiscal years covered by the bill, and range from $400 for Benton county to $2,500 for Aitkin county. It was adopted—52 to 21

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

Senate.

Senator Kelly introduced a bill to bridge over a hiatus in the wolf bounty law. The new law took effect April 1, but the county auditors were not notified for a couple of weeks, and during that time certificates were issued under the old law. The act passed this morning makes those certificates good.

Senator Day moved that the judiciary committee be discharged from further consideration of H. F. No. 100, Mr. Railson's bill to make it an offense to trespass on any one's land in hunting.

Senator Little called up H. F. 112, the oil inspection bill, and after a little parliamentary sparring the senate proceeded to consider the bill in special order. It was finally passed by a vote of 43 to 7.

Senator Barr moved to reconsider the vote by which H. F. No. 120 had been indefinitely postponed on report of the temperance committee yesterday. The bill is designed to prevent the giving away of liquor at auction sales.

The motion prevailed by a vote of 28 to 17. The bill was then referred to the committee of the whole.

House.

Mr. Jacobson moved to reconsider the vote by which H. F. 551, his bill regulating the handling of grain at terminal elevators, was lost. The motion was carried by a vote of 44 to 16.

On Mr. Staples' motion, S. F. 473, relating to the construction and management of county jails, was substituted for H. F. 796, his bill on the same subject.

In due course the calendar was reached. Senator McHale's bill, S. F. 374, to extend the time of redemption from mortgage sales in certain cases where the matter is in controversy by giving bond to comply with the final determination, passed, 75 to 0.

S. F. 468, Senator La Due's bill relating to the service of domestic animals, passed, 79 to 9.

H. F. 736, Mr. McDonald's bill amending the law relating to weights and measures so as to provide that in counties where the county treasurer has not complied with the law no person shall be held to have incurred its penalties, passed, 70 to 0.

H. F. 851, Mr. Cairns' bill providing that the title to personal property severed from real estate may be proved by proving title to the real estate, passed, 73 to 0.

H. F. 374, Mr. Scofield's bill repealing part of the pharmacy law relating to payment of dues, passed, 68 to 3.

H. F. 862, Mr. French's bill authorizing county commissioners to separate any incorporated village from the township in which it is situate, passed, 79 to 0.

H. F. 904, a bill proposing a constitutional amendment, under which the legislative houses may by rule provide to substitute a copy for any bill that may be lost or mislaid, and give the copy the same place and effect as the original would have, passed, 75 to 0.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

Senate.

Senator Davis introduced a resolution giving Mrs. Berdetta Clark $150 for her services as telephone operator.

The appropriation bill was then taken up. Section 9 makes the miscellaneous appropriations and numerous amendments were proposed.

Senator Stevens moved to add $6,000 for a $2,000 G. A. R. monument in Oakland, Calvary and the Lutheran cemeteries in St. Paul. This was rejected.

Senator Sevatson moved to strike out the $4,000 for the Lake City rifle range. This was voted down.

Senator Day moved to add an additional $300 for the salary of Miss Gibbon, the efficient clerk in the auditor's office. Senator Crandall supported the motion. He had been opposed to all amendments, but since others had been adopted he should favor this one. It was adopted by a large vote.

House.

The following bills were passed:

S. F. 568, Senator J. D. Smith's bill, relating to adulteration of lard and food products therefrom. Passed—66 to 0.

S. F. 271—Making it a misdemeanor to abduct or entice away any child from the state public school or interefere with the agent thereof in the performance of his duty. Passed—70 to 0.

S. F. 563, Senator Leavitt's bill, providing for the assessment of property that has been grossly undervalued. Passed—66 to 0.

S. F. 548—Providing that the appropriation made in 1891 for the tub and pail industry in the Stillwater prison, can be used for the binding twine department. Passed—70 to 0.

Mr. Turrel secured a suspension of the rules and the passage of his bill, H. F. 656, amending the law relating to tax levy for funding bonds.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15.

Senate.

The judiciary committee reported favorably on the bill for a commission to examine the Torrence land transfer system. Adopted.

Gov. Nelson announced that he had signed S. F. 563.

The house amendments to S. F. 271 were concurred in. The same action was taken with reference to the amendments to S. F. 410.

House files on first reading were read and referred and senate and house files on second readings were advanced a peg.

Senator Donnelly called up S. F. 446, his terminal railroad charges bill, and offered a number of amendments which were adopted. The bill was lost—27 to 10.

H. F. 646 was taken from general orders and passed. It relates to refunding bonds.

Senator Crandall's bill, S. F. 436, to repeal the tree culture act, was the first measure on the calendar. Senator Donnelly made a speech against the measure, asserting that the law had done immeasurable good in beautifying the prairies of the state The bill was killed on a vote of 19 ayes to 9 noes.

The roads and bridges omnibus appropriation bill stirred up a little excitement when it was called up. It is S. F. 572. Senator J. W. Peterson characterized the measure as the twin of the general appropriation bill, and Senator March also opposed the bill, but it passed—38 ayes to 8 noes.

There was no debate upon the Glader "City of Blaine" bill, S. F. 392. It was peremptorily killed.

The Barr drainage bill, S. F. 434, was passed, as were the following:

S. F. 297, the Day bill relating to high schools. H. F. 429, relating to reports and laws.

H. F. 262, protecting union labels.

H. F. 257, relating to trials in cases in which labor or wages is an issue.

H. F. 32, relating to books of account in evidence.

H. F. 333, to prevent adulteration of honey.

H. F. 360, relating to the settlements between the state treasurer and state auditor.

H. F. 357 providing an additional clerk for the state treasurer's office and providing a salary of $900.

H. F. 358, relating to depositories for state funds.

The anti-scalper bill was passed by a vote of 31 to 11.

The following bills were passed:

H. F. 201, relating to veterinarians and surgeons.

H. F. 462, relating to the labor bureau.

H. F. 349, a bill to legalize the acts of supervisors of townships.

S. F. 557, Brown's grain elevator bill, was lost. It failed by 3 votes and Senator Canestorp, who had changed his vote for the purpose, will move to reconsider Monday.

House.

Mr. Fleming succeeded in getting up S. F. 137, the game and fish bill of Senator Day. Mr. Jacobson, Mr. Salls and others opposed any advance of the bill and the discussion developed a very emphatic opposition to the bill. A motion to make the bill the special order for 3 p. m. was lost. Mr. Fleming said he was aware some lazy whelps were sitting around the lakes catching out the fish, who did not want the game law improved. He moved to take up the bill. This required a suspension of the rules and was defeated.

The house concurred in the senate resolution authorizing the sergeant-at-arms to turn over to the attorney general the Rhodes letter book.

On motion of Mr. Taylor the rules were suspended and the house passed S. F. 410, legalizing certain bonds issued by the town of Canby, Lyon county, for building a town hall.

While working on the calendar the house disposed of the following bills:

S. F. 114, Leavitt, providing for an inheritance tax on bequests, devises, legacies, etc. Passed, 67 to 16.

S. F. 75, increasing to $3,500 per year the salary of the supreme court reporter. Passed, 71 to 28.

The calendar was taken up and the following bills passed upon:

S. F. 450, relating to recognizance bonds. Passed.

S. F. 567, repealing chapter 440, special laws of 1891. Passed, 73 to 7.

S. F 535, fencing of railroad lines. Lost, 44 to 44.

S. F. 570, wolf bounties. Passed, 72 to 4.

S. F 550, for appointment of bailiffs in courts. Passed, 61 to 5.

S. F. 561, supplementary capitol bill. Passed, 79 to 10.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18.

Senate.

The senators were on hand in reasonable numbers and with a reasonable promptness this morning.

The pages and file clerks were voted an extra $50 each. Senator Crandall then reported the resolution paying the charter attorneys. The finance committee was divided. Senators Barr, Lienau and Tawney favored its adoption, and Chairman Crandall and Senator Stockton dissented. After half an hour debate the resolution was lost, 19 to 27.

At this juncture a couple of the pages bore in a huge group picture of the senate and Senator Donnelly arose to address the body.

In his happiest vein the senator from Dakota alluded to the fairness, impartiality and freedom from partisanship which had characterized the conduct of the presiding officer and the feelings and warm friendship felt toward him by every senator and presented the picture.

There was a suspicious huskiness and a slight tremor in the voice of the lieutenant governor usually so bluff and hearty, as he rose to reply, but he acquitted himself creditably, under the circumstances, in his expression of his appreciation and thanks.

The matter of the election of a president pro tem. was then taken up. Senator Crandall nominated Senator Sanborn. Senator Day seconded the nomination in a neat little speech. Senator Bell named Democracy's choice, Senator McHale. This was seconded by Senator Leavitt. Senator Donnelly placed the name of Senator Lommen in nomination as the choice of the Populists. The vote was: Sanborn, 25; McHale, 17; Lommen, 7; Donnelly, 1.

Senator Sanborn was declared elected, and being conducted to the chair made a short speech of acceptance.

The senate then adjourned sine die.

House.

The house of representatives came to order at 11 o'clock, pursuant to the adjournment of last night.

A number of small bills were ordered paid, on report of the committee on legislative expenses.

Mr. Kelly, P. H., as a committee to wait on the governor, reported that Gov. Nelson had no further communication to make and bid every member of the house "God speed."

Mr. Abbott then arose to present on behalf of the house the large group picture of all the members of the legislature to the speaker. He paid a glowing tribute to the qualities that makes Speaker Lee an ideal presiding officer. Chief Clerk Johnson here made a neat speech, and presented Speaker Lee with a gold-headed cane as a token of appreciation from the clerks.

Speaker Lee responded as follows:

I would be an ingrate indeed were I not deeply affected by the many testimonials of appreciation that have been shown me to-day. If I have deserved a tithe of them I am well satisfied. I have tried to do my duty. Whether I have succeeded you are the judges. I thank you for the picture. It will be a pleasure in future to look upon the features of those whom I have been so pleasantly associated. I thank the clerks for their beautifully, engraved cane, which I shall highly prize.

After a motion to spread all the remarks upon the record had been adopted, Speaker Lee said at 2:01 p. m.:

"I declare this house adjourned without day."

THE MARKETS.

A General Review of the Markets.

Chicago—Wheat—No. 2 spring, 77@77 1-2c; No. 3 do, f. o. b., 60@74c; No. 2 red, 77@77 1-2c. Corn—No. 2, 40 1-4c. Oats—No. 2, 28 3-4@29c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 31@34c; No. 3 white, 32@32 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, 50c. Barley—No. 2, 62c; No. 3, f. o. b., 42@63c; No. 4, f. o. b., 37@45c. Seeds—No. 1 flax, $1.17; prime timothy, $4.25. Pork—Mess, per bbl, $17.20@17.25.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 68 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 67 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 65c. Corn—No. 3, 37c. Oats—No. 2 white, 30 1-2@31c. Rye—No. 2, 47 1-2c.

Feed—Millers held at $14.75@15; less than car lots, $15@16; with corn meal at $14@14.50; granulated meal, $18.50.

St. Paul—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 68@69c; No. 1 Northern, 67@68c; No. 2, 63@65c. Corn—No. 3, 37@38c; No. 3 yellow, 38@39c. Oats—No. 2, 29@30c; No. 2 white, 32@32½c; No. 3 white, 30½@32c; No. 3, 28@30c. Barley and Rye—No. 2, 50@55c; sample, 30@45c; No. 2 rye, 44@45c; malt, 65@70c. Ground Feed and Millstuffs—No. 1, $15.25@15.75; No. 2, $15.75@16.25; No. 3, $16.25@16.75; low grade, $11@11.50; corn meal, bolted, $20@22; do unbolted, $15@15.50; bran, bulk, $10@10.50; shorts, $11@11.50.

Milwaukee—Wheat steady; July 69⅛c; No. 2 spring, 68c; No. 1 Northern, 73c. Corn quiet; No. 3, 40c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 3 white, 33@33½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 64½c; sample, 35@62c. Rye easier; No. 1, 54½@55c.

Live Stock.

St. Paul—Prime steers, $4@4.40; good steers, $3.75@4; prime cows, $3.25@3.65; good cows, $2.75@3.15; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.50; light veal calves, $3.50@4.50; heavy calves, $2@3; stockers, $2.25@3.25; feeders, $2.75@3.75; bulls, $1.45@2.75. Hogs, $6.95@7 for medium good.

Chicago—Good to extra steers, $5.40@5.60; medium, $4.75@5.25; others, $4@4.50; Texans, $3@4.20; native cows and heifers, $3@3.50. Hogs, $7@7.25; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $7.30@7.50; prime light, $7.10@7.20.

Wedded an Earl.

New York, April 19.—William George Robert, earl of Craven, and Miss Cornelia Martin, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin of New York, were married at 1 o'clock this afternoon by Bishop Potter and Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, at Grace church, in the presence of over 2,000 of the elite of New York and English society, with all the pomp suggested by the nobility of the bridegroom and with all the magnificence allowed by the millions of the bride. Of all the international marriages that have occurred so plentifully in the last twenty years between scions of the foreign nobility and American heiresses, the Craven nuptials have aroused the most widespread interest. The Bradley-Martins have been conspicuous in the millionaire set of New York for the past dozen years or so, ever since Mrs. Martin's father, Isaac Sherman, the Troy cooper, died and left her $10,000,000 derived from fortunate railroad investments. Mrs. Martin immediately began to shine as an entertainer, and has been recognized as one of the leaders in New York society. The family spent a good deal of time in Paris and London. There Sherman Martin, the eldest son, became "chummy" with the youthful earl of Craven. In due course the earl met his chum's sister, and the result is the society event of to-day. The bridegroom, besides his nobility, is the possessor of the fortune that brings him an annual income of $400,000. He is twenty-five years old, in appearance youthful, tall and fair. His bride is barely seventeen. The announcement of the wedding set society agog. The arrival, a few weeks ago from England of the Bradley-Martins and the earl, was described at great length. The Martins paid no duty on the large amount of clothing they brought with them, claiming that it all had been worn, and society people were shocked at the idea that Miss Martin in wedding her earl should wear a gown that had in the official eye, at least, been soiled. Over 3,000 invitations were sent out for the wedding.

Ocean Travel.

Scilly—Passed: Havel, from New York.
Queenstown—Arrived: British Princess, from Philadelphia.
Boston—Bostonian, from Liverpool; Sorrento, from Antwerp.
New York—Elbe, from Bremen.

The Red River Subsides.

Fargo, N. D., Special, April 19.—The Red river is subsiding. Reports indicate that on some of the lighter soils seeding has commenced. Around Arthur, in Cass county, the farmers commenced dragging today, while in places in Ransom and Dickey counties seeding was started. The winds are rapidly drying up the prairie water.

DISTINGUISHED BY HAIR.

Its Color in Relation to the Pursuits of Man.

Dr. Deddoe tells us that there is a direct relation between men's pursuits and the color of their hair. An unusual proportion of men with dark, straight hair enter the ministry; red-whiskered men are apt to be given to sporting and horseflesh, while the tall, vigorous blonde men, lineal descendants of the Vikings, still contribute a large contingent to our travelers and emigrants.

The plumage of canaries can be considerably altered toward red or orange by feeding them on a stimulating diet of red pepper, and though this may fail for humankind in general, something might be done toward increasing the pigment in the hair and give hope to many a melancholy owned of gray locks.

Suppose for a moment that a protective color, like that which obtains in the fields, woods and hedgerows, ruled the world of men, what an amazing change would ensue in the outward appearance of affairs. If a rogue could but at will assume the perfect guise of an honest man, and the gilded wasps of society appear as mason or honey bees, or were saints and sinners alike compelled to wear their own unmistakable livery, what a changed world would this of ours be!

If men, like canaries or caterpillars, could but change their complexion by change of diet, mode of life or pursuit, then we might indeed imagine an alderman, after years of calipash and calipee, assume the hue and shape of a turtle. Scrooge, the miser, after a life of secret hoarding, would turn as yellow as his guinies. Mr. Carcass, the butcher, would become as rubicund as the beef on his stall, instead of appearing as a trim, dapper paleface in a frock, and Ferret, the poisoner, as black as the black arts on which he thrives.

But outside the limits of a nightmare dream no such world is possible. We have to be content with a medley of far more sober realities, where, though "white spiders" mostly come to grief, the confidence trick still flourishes and "men are mostly fools." "It is an age," says a profound thinker, "of weak convictions, paralyzed intellects and growing laxity of opinion." There is an intense struggle for bare existence ever going on, but the fittest do not always survive. There are many wise men, but of many wise man will it never be said

This fellow's wise enough to play the fool,
And to do that well demands high wit;

while the foolish one in cap and bells, apes wisdom, and, save in his own country, is not without honor.—Nineteenth Century.

RIGHT OR LEFT HANDED.

Do You Put Your Coat on Left or Right Arm First?

The despised left hand makes good its claims in many cases to be the defter of the two. The fingers that touch and adjust with such nicety the strings of the violin are surely as cunning as those that move the bow. The hand that guides the reins and steers with exactness the horse through the crowded streets is quite as cunning as, one might say much more than, the hand that wields the whip. But great is fashion, unanswerable is theory.

It would appear that as life becomes more and more complex we are becoming more and more specialized, and the difference between our limits is encouraged, rather than hindered, by every screw made in Birmingham, and by every slap administered to the offending fingers that would dare to shake hands incorrectly.

It is curious to notice the vagaries of humanity in cases where no hard and fast line has been already drawn. Although most right-handed persons put on their coats left arm first, a considerable percentage thrust in their right first. Soldiers fire from the right shoulder, but sportsmen are found who prefer the left.

In working with the spade the proportion of right-handed men grasp the spade with the left and push with the left foot and right hand, though, when using an ax, the same individuals would grasp farthest down with the right. The Persians mount their horses from the right side, which is the different side from that mounted by Europeans.

The buttons on coats, etc., are placed on the right side, and the shed of the hair in boys to the left, evidently to suit manipulation by the right hand. The great philosopher, Newton, records that at first he confined his astronomical observations to his right eye, but afterward he managed to train his left.

But there are persons who could no do this, owing to the unequal strength of their eyes. Strange to say the Chinese assign the place of honor to the left.

At Kunyenye, in Africa, Cameron relates being introduced to the heir presumptive to the throne, the nails of whose left hand had been allowed to grow to an enormous length as a sign of high rank, proving that he was never required to perform manual labor, and also providing him with the means of tearing the meat which formed his usual diet.—Chambers' Journal.

TAKE CARE OF THE GIRLS.

The Importance of Discreetly Rearing Them Cannot Be Overestimated.

There is no subject that so deeply interests the thinking people of our country as that of rational education for our girls, and there is none that is productive of so little real advantage to the girls from the many discussions that the subject occasions. Plans are considered and laid aside, and theories rise only to fall again, and meanwhile the girl speeds on toward womanhood misdirecting her energies and wasting her time through lack of well-defined plans for her best advantage on the part of her guardians and educators.

We cannot overdo the matter of discreetly rearing our girls. They are to be the wives and mothers of our next generation, and on them rests the prosperity of the nation. The world is to be largely influenced by their abilities and strength, and it rests with the educators of to-day to prepare them for the great work that is before them. The keynote for harmony in mental and physical education has not yet been touched and will not be until their physical wellbeing is made supreme and the mental is based on this power. The time has never been in our country when this has been practically considered. Regardless of physical resources mental expansion has ever been and still is the aim, and has grown to such a craze in America that brain power is often forced to the exhaustion of all other capabilities.

When our girls thus forced graduate they are, even if they escape invalidism, utterly without stamina, and are poorly prepared for entering cheerfully upon the arduous duties that await them in every-day life, and are also unfortified for rising above the disappointments and anxieties that enter to a greater or less extent into every home.

Their career closes at their graduation instead of being at its dawn, and many a bright intellect that gave promise of strength everywhere burns but dimly in an obscure circle from being caged in an enfeebled and exhausted body.—Marguerite Lindly in May Godey's.

Hard Cider a Fiendish Tipple.

The man who sells cider doesn't have to get a government license or purchase revenue stamps; all he needs is a keg of the fluid and a dipper and he is ready to scatter desolation and pave the avenues to drukards' graves at the rate of 5 cents a drink. The cider that is sold is sometimes sweet and innocent, but generally it is "hard" as a door-knob, and a small quantity of it will cause a man to imagine himself a lion tamer in a striped uniform and lead him to elope with his grandmother There is no liquor in the entire category which will compare with hard cider; it occupies a sphere peculiarly its own; its lasting qualities are wonderful. If you get intoxicated on it in early manhood you may sober up in old age, but the chances are that you won't. The headache that follows its use is enough to make the heathen rage and the wicked imagine vain thinge. Something should be done to contract the powers of the dealer in hard cider. In his cheerful, off-hand way he is setting traps for the feet of the young and pitfalls for the unwary. It might be possible to urge him to soften his cider without hurting his feelings.—Washington News.

A Case of Intermittent Cross-Eyes.

All the doctors in Bucks county are puzzled over the case of little five-year-old Justis Storck, whose eyes seem a law to themselves. One day the boy is cross-eyed, while the next his eyes are perfectly straight, and this curious alternation has been going on for years. The nonplussed doctors call it a case of intermittent strabismus—probably the only one on record—and, despairing of curing it, will soon give the surgeons of the Medico-Chirurgical hospital in this city an opportunity to study the matter, as the father of the afflicted boy has decided to send him to that institution for treatment. One day the little fellow's right eye squints, on the next both optics are perfectly straight and the day following the left eye becomes affected, and so on the year round. There is another peculiar feature of the case. When the right eye looks squint the child can bring it into the direct line of vision by placing his hand over the good optic, but as soon as the hand is removed the affected orb again seeks the inner corner of the eye.—Philadelphia Record.

Still Unsettled.

Facetios Friend—Well, have you and your wife yet settled as to who is speaker of the house?

Young Husband—Not yet. We usually occupy the chair together.—Indianapolis Journal.

SCHUNEMAN ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL. & EVANS.

LARGEST RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT IN THE NORTHWEST.

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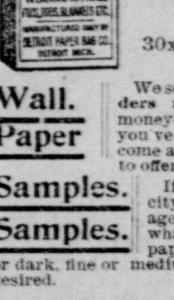
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Dress Goods. 200 pieces of All-Wool Cheviots, Hop-Sackings, Checks, Homespuns, etc., 36 inches wide and worth 50c; our cash price only 39c yd. 52 and 54-inch Panama Cloth and New Suitings in various fancy weaves, our cash price $1 yard. Main Floor.

Cloak and Suit Dept. 100 Ladies' Butterfly Cape Jackets, imported brown-mixed cloth, cape lined throughout with fine Surah Silk; Jacket half-lined and Cape trimmed with braid to match; very "swell;" actual value $15; our cash price only $12.50 each. Second Floor.

New Silks. Beautiful New Printed India Silks at 39c, 49c and 60c yd. Handsome new "Kai-Ki" Wash Silks, only 59c yd. 50 pieces Natural (Ecru) Pongee Silk, worth 40c, for 25c yd. Main Floor.



Moth Bags. Protect your Clothing and Furs. Size 22x30 inches, 50c each. 24x48 inches, 60c each. 30x50 inches, 75c each.

Linen Dept. 1 case Genuine Turkey Red Damask, 60 inches wide; our regular retail price 50c; special price to those who bring this advertisement, and not more than 5 yards to a purchaser, 25c yard.

Wall Paper Samples. Samples. We sell Wall Paper, Borders and Mouldings at money-saving prices. If you ve a room to be papered come and see what we have to offer. If you live out of the city send 5c to pay postage on samples, state what rooms you wish to paper, and whether light or dark, fine or medium quality paper is desired. Third Floor.

Baby Carriages. There are many reasons why "Whitney" Baby Carriages are best. Come in and we'll tell you, or send for Special Catalogue of Baby Carriages mailed FREE. "Gendron" Velocipedes and Tricycles at lowest prices. Basement.



Solid Oak, $9.90.

SOLID OAK SIDEBOARD, $9.90!

With beveled mirror and polished finish (like cut).

A Better Bargain:

Buy Furniture where it is sold cheapest. Come, see this Sideboard (like cut), and six wood-seat, high-back Dining Chairs—think of it—Sideboard and six Chairs, only $13.68. $13.68

A Greater Bargain Still:

If you need a DINING Table take this bargain: An Oak Sideboard (like cut), six high-back Chairs and a 6-foot rubbed top Dining Table—in fact, a dining room complete, in the year of 1893—for our price, only $18.93. $18.93

St. Paul. SCHUNEMAN & EVANS, St. Paul.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

Yellow quartz or topaz resembles the real topaz in color only. It is softer, lighter, different in crystallization and cleavage, and in electrical properties. Much of the yellow quartz is manufactured by heating amethysts.

According to the report of the auditor of Virginia, the negroes of that state pay taxes on real estate valued at $9,425,685, and on personal property valued at $3,342,950.

The pecuniary result of the papal jubilee is a gain to the coffers of the Vatican of about a million and a quarter of dollars, and jewels, plate and other valuable articles estimated to be worth about $1,000,000.

In India a huge funnel of wicker-work is planted in a stream below a waterfall, and every finny creature coming down drops into it, the water straining out and leaving the flapping prey in the receptacle, all ready to be gathered in.

The following list shows the number of profit-sharing establishments in the different countries: France, 92; Austria, 3; Sweden, 4; Italy, 4; Switzerland, 16; Germany, 26; Belgium, 5; United States, 35; Portugal, 1; Spain, 1; England, 64; Denmark, 4; Holland, 5; Russia, 1; which makes a total of 255.

The most curious palace in the world is the Alhambra in Spain. It was originally a fortress, so great in extent as to be capable of holding 40,000 men. It was begun in 1249 and finished in 1314. It contains numerous halls and courts, all decorated in the highest style of Moorish art.

On the northwest coast of Australia the map shows an island some thirteen miles long by one mile wide named Expedition island. This has just disappeared, and there is now an average depth of forty-eight feet of water over the area where the island once stood.

The old cemetery of Barcelona is in truth a "city of the dead." Streets upon streets of walls, with five or six stories of niches, into which the coffins are to be placed, gives one indeed the idea of a deserted city. This fashion obtains all over Spain and in some parts of Italy.

In the course of a trial to determine the ownership of a bushel of oysters, a Cape May oysterman testified that he could identify his own oysters wherever found. The jury didn't agree with him, but he says he will appeal the case.

There was finished at the Diamond plate glass works at Kokomo, Ind., the other day, the largest plate ever cast in the United States. It is 150x216 inches, or 12 1-2 feet wide by eighteen feet in length. This is by all odds the largest plate ever cast and ground and polished in America.

The famous column of Trajan is 127 feet high, composed of thirty-four blocks of marble and sculptured from top to bottom. There are 2,500 human figures in the sculptures besides almost as many horses and several military engines. Its summit is reached by a spiral staircase of 184 steps.

There lives a man in Webster county, W. Va., by the name of Whorton, aged eighty years, whose hair and beard are turning from white to black. He is said also to be cutting a new set of teeth, "while his whole appearance is said to indicate a man of about forty years instead of one nearly ninety."

The largest single structure in the world for audience and spectacular purposes is the coliseum at Rome. It is in the form of an ellipse; its long diameter is 615 feet, its short 510, the height of the outer wall 164. The arena is 281 feet long by 170 broad. The tiers of seats accommodate 100,000 spectators.

Mohammedanism is largely on the increase in the British West African colony of Sierra Leone, one-tenth of the population now being of that faith. A state-aided branch of the Church of England exists there, and practically all denominations of Christians have missionaries in the colony, but Islam gains on them.

The fastest time on record for the delivery of American mails in England was made two weeks ago with the mails arriving from New York by the Teutonic. The Teutonic made a passage of six days four hours to Queenstown, and the mail was delivered in London in exactly six days and twenty-two hours from the time the ship had left New York.

Queen Victoria has greatly horrified the stern Sabbatarians of Britain by providing, as she did last year, for Sunday evening concerts by a military band on the terrace of Windson castle, for the benefit of the residents and excursionists. The Sabbatarians induced some back-stairs officials to attempt a remonstrance, and through these were snubbed by the queen.

It is usually supposed that the faint and squeaky hand organs played by woful old women, seated on curbstones and wrapped in shawls, are decrepid from long service in the cause of art. This is not the case. The builders intentionally leave out the notes, so that they shall sound more mournful and touch more quickly the sensibilities of some people. Organs of this kind are known as "wheezers."

It is curious to watch the burning questions in the different parliaments of the world. In France it is the Panama canal; in Germany it is the anti-Semitic agitation; in England it is home rule, but in Mexico the national congress is agitating seriously the question of enacting a law compelling the Mexicans and Indians to wear trousers. At present the Mexican garb is decidedly scant.

The name Easter is derived, as some suppose, from E ostre, the title of a Saxon deity, whose feast was celebrated every year in the spring about the same time as the Christian festival, the name being retained when the character of the feast was changed; or, as others suppose, from Oster, which signifies rising. If the latter suppostion be correct, Easter is in name, as well as reality, the feast of the resurrection.

THE WEEKLY NEWS DIGEST

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

The Latest and Most Important News of the World, Culled From the Telegraph Reports of the Press Associations.

The Capital.

Alexander W. Terrell of Texas is nominated as minister to Turkey.

An examiner has started for Minnesota to investigate the charges of timber depredations.

M. Patenotre, the French ambassador at Washington, has leased the Blaine residence on Dupont circle.

Efforts are being made to secure an adjudication of the Chinese exclusion act by the United States supreme court.

Jeremiah O'Rourke of New Jersey has been appointed supervising architect of the treasury department, vice J. W. Edbrooke, resigned.

Secretary Carlisle has issued an order modifying the Chinese registration act. Under this Chinamen need not be photographed and but one witness is required.

The usual proclamation prohibiting the taking of seals or other fur-bearing animals in Alaska or in Bering sea in the season of 1893 has been promulgated by President Cleveland.

The undelivered medals presented by the king of Sweden to the officers and men of the United States cruiser Baltimore on the occasion of the transportation of the remains of Capt. John Ericson to his native country, have been received by Chief Clerk Hogg, of the navy department, and will be forwarded to the officers and men who are to have them.

Casualty.

At least fifty people were killed in the recent cyclones.

A destructive storm occurred in New York State.

Maurice Powers, a farmer living near Galesburg, Ill., was thrown from a wagon and killed.

Fire wiped out the business part of Mulvane, Kan., thirteen buildings being destroyed. Loss, $25,000.

Thomas Stengle of Salem, Or., fell off a Burlington fast train at Kirkwood, Ill., and was killed.

Conductor Brown was killed and several persons were injured by a wreck on the Big Four road at London, Ind.

A Monon freight train went through a bridge near Crawfordsville, Ind., causing $50,000 damage. No one one was hurt.

In fording a creek in a wagon at St. Peters, Ind., John Tuesfer and wife were drowned, their wagon being swept away.

On July 1 South Carolina will operate all places in the state for the sale of liquor.

The Southern California fruit exhibit for the world's fair was demolished in a wreck near Albuquerque, N. M.

M. Touet, the French aeronaut, and his two companions, who fell into the sea in a balloon voyage from Brussels, were rescued by a fishing smack.

E. C. Horen of Chicago, aged twenty-eight, baggagemaster on the Illinois Central railroad, while trying to board a freight train at Odin, Ill., was run over and cut to pieces.

Fire destroyed the residence of Charles White at Gold Hill, Or., recently. Mrs. White attempted to rescue her eight-year-old son and both were burned to death.

William Spence, a sailor on the ship King James, burned off the California coast, swam to Santa Rosa islands, where he was found nearly dead. He was in the captain's boat when it capsized.

Two men, Lee Newell and Leon Styles, were burned to death in the calaboose at Staberry, Mo. They had been arrested for drunkenness late in the evening, and it is supposed they fired the building in order to attract attention and gain their liberty, but relief came too late.

Fire in the lumber yards in the double block bounded by Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues and Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, New York, destroyed between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 feet of lumber. The total loss is about $100,000.

In the destruction by fire of the Baltimore & Lehigh freight depot at Baltimore, George McGreevy, aged eighteen, was burned to death. A serious loss to the railway company by the fire is the destruction of all the plans and drawings for changing the gauge of the road, work on which was commenced last week.

People in Print.

Queen Victoria has taken 447 prizes at English cattle shows for products at her stock farm.

Josiah Quincy, the assistant secretary of state, is a strong believer in cremation as a means of disposing of the human dead.

Millionaire George M. Pullman has recently expended $250,000 of his palace car profits in building an addition to his Chicago residence.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson has been presented a sprig of ivy from Martin Luther's grave, and intends planting it on her husband's.

William Waldorf Astor has bought the splendid estate of Cliveden, on the banks of the Thames, from the duke of Westminster. The sum paid is stated to be $1,250,000.

Sir E. F. du Cane endeavors to prove in the current number of the Nineteenth Century that crimes of all kinds except murder have decreased steadily during the past few years.

Prof. Virchow, the eminent pathologist, keeps alive for experiment several generations of cats, from which he is trying to evolve a race of bobtailed felines.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed Herman Van Vansenden, editor of the Paducah (Ky.) Standard, his private secretary. Mr. Vansenden is thirty years of age, and a native of Kentucky.

Boston lays claim to the oldest postal clerk in Uncle Sam's service. His name is Charles Brigham, and he has been employed in the postoffice for fifty-four years.

Sinful Doings.

A Wisconsin man kills his wife and another woman.

In a saloon row at Wallaceton, Ky., Isaac Painter shot and killed Wright Arnold.

D. D. O'Connell, a local politician of Omaha, Neb., died from the effects of an assault by Ed Trumer, a pugilist.

Warren Blackwell was shot and instantly killed at Butler, Ind., by Deputy Marshal Rivett while resisting arrest.

James Trehill, who shot Samuel Hellem at Crystal Falls, Mich., on Nov. 9 last, was arrested at Negaunee.

Brooklyn officials accused of boodling in connection with Columbian celebration bills, pleaded not guilty. The trial was set for April 24.

Great Britain has demanded the extradition of Jabez Spencer Balfour, the fugitive president of the Liberator Building society.

Fred May, the well known New Yorker, who in 1888 assaulted a policeman and "jumped" his bail of $1,000, has returned from Chili and surrendered himself to the authorities.

A body supposed to be that of Michael Liebel, who had been missing three days, was found on the beach at Manistee, Mich. The head was pounded black and blue.

Dallas McAllister, assistant agent of the American Express company at Anderson, Ind., committed suicide by shooting himself. A shortage of $950 in his accounts had been discovered.

Prof. Edward Frey, leader of Faurot's opera house orchestra at Lima, Ohio, went home drunk and beat his wife, when she pulled a revolver and shot him. He will die.

Sarah Knittle, aged seventy-seven, died suddenly at Freeport, Ill., from, the family claims, eating raw beans and dandelions. The theory of suicide will be investigated.

John Moriarity of Anderson, Ind., suspected Col. Struts of being one of the party who stoned his house. Meeting Struts, Moriarity drew a pistol and shot the colonel dead.

Thomas Morgan and his three sisters from seventeen to twenty-five years of age, have been sent to the Western penitentiary of Pennsylvania for terms of three to twelve years for the murder of their father in Greene county, Pa.

Miss Anna Wise of Jeffersonville, Ind., was the victim of a mysterious assault. She was knocked down by a man whose name she refuses to give. Nitric acid was then poured on her left wrist and the hand burned off.

An unknown sneak thief stole from a suite of rooms in the Windson hotel, New York, while the occupants were at dinner, jewelry and cash said to represent at least $5,000. Mrs. William H. Burnet and daughter of Chicago are the victims.

The Foreign Budget.

Ten persons were killed by an explosion in a mill at Mataro, Spain.

M. de Gandolle, the noted botanist, died at Geneva, Switzerland.

Rumor has it that Charlie Mitchell, the prize fighter, will enter the ministry.

The Belgian strikes are spreading. Several collisions between strikers and gendarmes occur.

The town of Vesprem, thirty miles from Buda Pesth, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. Several persons perished and many others injured.

Henry Villard has placed $12,000 in the hands of Count Caprivi which will be used to pay the expenses of worthy young Germans to the world's fair.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) has arrived at New York en route to the world's fair. He amused all on board the steamer with his story telling.

Paul Dana, son of Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, has been reappointed one of the park commissioners of New York for a full term, ending in May, 1897.

Marion Crawford's wife is a daughter of Gen. Berdan, and the first wife of Oliver P. Morton was the late inventor's sister.

John Hay is engaged in collaboration with J. G. Nicolay in editing the complete works of Abraham Lincoln, which will be published in a few months.

Workmen at Brussels engaged in a universal suffrage riot, attacking the parliamentary buildings. Several sharp encounters occurred between police and rioters.

The governor of French Cochin China telegraphs that the French troops took possession on April 4 of Knone island, in the Mekong river. The Siamese withdrew without offering any resistance.

Excitement has been caused in Guayaquil, Ecuador, by the discovery of eighty cases of arms which had been landed there without the knowlenge of the government.

The trial of Pierre Jean Francois and two other anarchists named Bricon and Delange, on the charge of having been concerned in the explosion in the Cafe Very on May last, is on at Paris. The public showed but small interest in the trial.

The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 115 to 26, has rejected the motion in favor of universal suffrage, thus virtually declaring that the chamber is not in favor of removing all restrictions from the franchise. The result is a great disappointment to the socialists.

Researches of the American school of archaeology at the temple of Hera, near Mycenae, Greece, have just revealed the foundations of the ancient temple mentioned by Homer as having been burned 423 B. C. Many priceless antique works of art have been unearthed.

In consequence of the news that has been received at Moscow to the effect that China is gathering arms and other war-like material in Chinese-Turkestan, adjoining the Pamir country, Russia has sent a force of Cossacks and artillery to reinforce the garrison at Tiolcha.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is devoting his time and money to preparations for maintaining a magnificent court in Sofia after his marriage to Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the duke of Parma. He has bought 700 gala liveries for lackeys, several gala coaches, eighty horses, and many valuable paintings.

The famine in the European part of the government of Perm is worse than ever before. The poor are dying by hundreds. In the smaller villages the people have ceased trying to bury all the bodies. Relatives of the dead are often too weak to provide burial for their dead, and so leave the bodies on the roofs of the houses.

The researches of the American school of archaeology at the temple of Bera, near Biconi, have just been rewarded by an important discovery. The excavations [illegible] ancient temple mentioned by Homer as having burned 423 B. C. Many other priceless antique works of earth have been unearthed.

More earthquake shocks have been felt throughout Servia recently. Near Posawartz and along the Moravia river villages are devastated. Thousands of houses and many churches have been wrecked. Public buildings will be rendered too dangerous for occupancy. In the departments where the heaviest shocks are felt the people were afraid to return to the villages and are living in the fields.

Labor Items.

The striking dock laborers at Hull, England, engage in another riot.

Machinists and boilermakers of the Santa Fe road strike for higher pay.

The Ohio State Miners' association resolved to use all honorable means to have the present system of convict labor in the South abolished.

Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders of Boston and its vicinity have presented a demand to their employers for a nine-hour work day with ten hours' pay. The twenty-one manufacturers involved met and unanimously decided that the request could not be granted.

General News.

The rubber trust has advanced the prices of overshoes about 25 per cent.

The Connecticut legislature has abolished pool selling in the state.

The shoemakers' strike at Auburn, Me., has been declared off.

A convention has been called to meet at Vernon, Tex., to map a new state out of the pan handle of Texas.

The insurance on the steamer Naronic and her cargo is being paid. No clue to her fate has been discovered.

Diphtheria is epidemic at Staunton, Ill. The public schools are closed and a rigid quarantine is being enforced.

The Travelers' Insurance company loses $78,000 by a decision holding certain Kansas township bonds to be illegal.

Of the fifty Democratic voters in Monroe township, Morgan county, Ind., forty-five are working for the postoffice.

Gov. Crounse of Nebraska, signed the maximum rate bill. The measure reduces freight rates in Nebraska by one-fourth.

Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania has given his entire salary to the granges, alliances and labor unions in his district.

Capt. Ambrose Snow, for sixteen years president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation company, has resigned.

The Ann Arbor road has sued Chiefs Arthur and Sargent for $300,000 damages, charging conspiracy on the part of the defendants.

Contest has been filed against the will of Humphrey Fickus, who died at Evansville, Ind., in February, leaving a $15,000 estate. The ground for the contest is that Fickus was of unsound mind.

It has been suggested that at each place in the country where Arbor day will be celebrated this year, a tree be planted in honor of the new secretary of agriculture.

The casket and coffin manufacturers of New York, Brooklyn and other large manufacturing places have organized a trust or consolidation for mutual benefit.

Governors of Southern states hold a convention and adopt an address to President Cleveland, in which they accuse the Republican party of slandering the South.

The city of Toledo sues the Standard Oil company for $10,000,000, claiming that the company opposed the interests of the city in the construction of the pipe line.

Railroad managers resolve to lengthen the time schedule between Chicago and St. Paul and other Western cities an hour, and the Burlington will not put on a fast train as intended.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. of New York have accepted the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal company. They will soon announce an agreement and plan of reorganization, and form a syndicate to underwrite the same as soon as the several classes of securities of the terminal company have been deposited with them in amounts sufficient to demonstrate that the holders of such securities generally join in the desire that they shall undertake the work of reorganization

ASKED TO PROSECUTE.

COAL COMBINE COMMITTEE MAKE THEIR REPORTS.

The Facts Developed by the Investigation Are set Forth—A Strong Arraignment of the Wholesale Coal Dealers.

Mr. Walsh, of the coal combine investigating committee, presented the following report in the house:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Your joint committee, appointed pursuant to the concurrent resolution adopted by the senate and house of representatives on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1893, to inquire into the present unusually and unnaturally high price of coal and as to whether an unlawful combination exists for the purpose of controlling the same, and to report such remedial legislation as, in its opinion, would be for the best interests of the public, respectfully submits the following report:

Your committee met, pursuant to the resolution appointing it, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1893, at the capitol, and organized by electing Hon. Ignatius Donnelly chairman of the joint committee, and it has held numerous sittings and hearings from time to time up to this date. The testimony taken was reported in full and is herewith submitted.

It was gathered from all branches of the coal business, as far as was in the power of your committee (with the limited means at its disposal), and includes transportation, jobbing, wholesaling and retailing, and presents the evidence of representative men in all departments of said business, and of a large number of those who are directly concerned in the combination that your committee find does exist and which gave rise to this inquiry. It shows the following state of facts, viz.:

The Facts in the Case.

Practically the entire supply of anthracite coal consumed in this state comes to us via what is known as the lake route, that is, it is forwarded by rail from the mines in Pennsylvania to either Buffalo or Cleveland and thence by water to the city of Duluth in this state, or West Superior, in the State of Wisconsin, at which points the coal is stored in large quantities in the spring and early summer months for sale and distribution during the subsequent fall and winter.

The following named corporations have docks and so store and deal in coal at wholesale at these points, and also have yards for wholesaling and retailing at St. Paul and Minneapolis, and control the entire supply of anthracite coal marketed in this state, viz.:

The Northwestern Fuel company, the Pioneer Fuel company, the Ohio Coal company, the St. Paul & Western Coal company, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company, the Lehigh Valley Coal company and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company.

All of these corporations claim to be only agents for the Eastern owners of the anthracite coal, and to be compensated for their services by a percentage of the money received on the sales they make; but your committee believe that this is a mere scheme or subterfuge resorted to by these corporations, acting in collusion with the mine owners in the East, to meet and avoid, if possible, certain phases of this question, or possibly to avert payment of personal tax upon the commodity while it remains in their hands with the state; the fact remains, however, and it is indisputable, that they exercise all the rights of an owner over it, and your committee are of the opinion, after carefully considering the matter, that they do in fact own it after it is consigned and delivered to them, notwithstanding their claim to the contrary. Your committee are satisfied that the managing agents of all of the companies named meet yearly, with others like interested, in New York city in a sort of common convention, from which point the decrees of the great national coal combine are issued. These facts were freely conceded by the principal managers of these companies to your committee.

Starting from this home, or seat, of the great owners of coal properties, the serpentine coils of this colossal and hydra-headed combination embrace the entire coal-consuming portion of these United States, and the black cloud of disaster and extortion spreads over the entire country by the vast ramifications of this conspiracy, bringing distress to every manufacturing industry and every fireside in our land, and is indeed one of the gravest dangers that now threaten the institutions of our country.

Prior to the year 1887, as far as your committee have been able to learn, no effectual combination existed between the shippers or wholesalers in this Northwestern country and the trade was fairly divided between them and none controlled an excessive share of the business; but each year since said last named date, the companies that then did business in this section and the few that have since come into this territory have combined, not only to fix the price at which anthracite coal should be sold within this state at wholesale, but at retail as well, and to more effectually prevent competition have limited and arbitrarily fixed the amount of coal that should be brought to the head of the lakes; and so thoroughly and completely has this work been accomplished that on the last days of March and April of each year there scarcely remains a ton of coal upon the docks at Duluth of the amount brought there during the past season.

The uniform price at wholesale for anthracite coal (and our inquiry has been almost entirely confined to this quality) during the past season has been $6.10 per ton on board the cars at Duluth and West Superior. This price is fixed by common agreement; the local wholesalers before named insist that it is thus determined and fixed by the owners of the property in the East; but your committee doubts this, but be this as it may, in any event it is much too high and from the evidence at hand we have concluded that the price for this coal on board the cars at Duluth or West Superior should never exceed $5 per ton; especially in view of the fact that the cost of transportation from Buffalo or Cleveland to West Superior or Duluth, by way of the lakes, averaged less than 30 cents per ton during the past season, thus demonstrating that there should be very little difference between the price in Buffalo and that in Duluth.

Where Responsibility Rests.

The Northwestern Fuel company, the largest and strongest of our local corporations, is, in the opinion of your committee, in a large measure responsible for bringing about the combination that now exists, and so perfect and close has this Northwestern branch of this great interstate conspiracy become, that there would be no substantial difficulty in the way of its advancing the price of coal to any point short of the limit to which the consumer might go before being forced to substitute other kinds of fuel. The baleful results of the combination among the shippers or wholesalers is felt among the retailers, and works fully as great a hardship on them as it does upon the people, as all the wholesalers have retail offices, either in Duluth or West Superior and in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and have evinced a disposition, which they do not attempt to conceal, to deal directly with the consumer and therefore entirely eliminate the retailer, or middleman, and save to themselves the small profits that now go to maintain the retailers in their business, and the unfortunate and helpless retailer being conscious of this disposition on the part of the lordly autocrats who control the supply of the commodity in which he deals, is therefore easily coerced into the most humiliating submissions to the outrageous schemes of the wholesaler at whose mercy, not only he is, but the people as well.

The retail price of coal in the three large cities of the state, and their suburban districts, is determined monthly at a conference held between the managers of the shippers or wholesalers held at the city of St. Paul at the office of the Minnesota Bureau of Coal statistics, a spying institution maintained by an arbitrary assessment of $25 on each retailer, and the remainder of the price of maintaining which, with its paraphernalia of detectives and bulldozers, is borne equally by the shippers or wholesalers. John J. Rhodes, who is now under arrest for perjury in connection with this investigation, is the manager of this bureau, and is paid a salary of $5,000 a year.

This present bureau of statistics appears to have been organied on the 1st of May, 1892, and is the successor of the Minnesota Anthracite Coal association, and the business of the so-called bureau is to take care that the prices agreed upon by the wholesalers at their monthly conferences are rigidly maintained by the retailers, and to see that a penalty is visited upon any retailer who is found to have departed from the schedule or fixed price, said penalty being to cut off his supply of coal until the offense is condoned or manager Rhodes issues his pardon

As evidence of the mandatory character of the orders issued by Mr. Rhodes, we incorporate a letter addressed to the Lehigh Coal & Iron company, Minneapolis, on the 17th of October, 1892, as follows;

"Gentlemen: Sometime ago I ascertained that one L. W. Petran, 243 Third avenue north, your city, was getting coal of a certain company in Minneapolis. I gave them notice that he was not a subscriber to this bureau and they shut him off. Within a few days I have been informed that he has been getting more or less coal from your firm. Will you please investigate the matter and get him to become a subscriber to this bureau or shut his supply of coal off. Yours respectfully, John J. Rhodes. "Manager."

The committee found that Mr. Petran promptly became a subscriber.

Retailers Not to Blame.

From the facts given you, you will observe that the retailer has no voice whatever in making the monthly schedule of prices in these cities, but is held to the strictest accountability for even the slightest departure therefrom; to illustrate, one Mr. John Norton, a respectable retailer located in the city of Minneapolis, made a proposal to furnish the library board, etc., in the city of Minneapolis with coal at $8.84 a ton, and the schedule price was $8.85, and he was awarded the contract, but the company or wholesaler from whom he had previously purchased his supply absolutely refused to furnish him with coal to fill the order, or, in fact, any coal whatsoever on the pretext that its supply was so limited that it could not safely do so, and Mr. Norton was obliged to procure his coal for his legitimate business for the space of about a month through the agency of a third party, a friend of his, but was later reinstated by some action of the wholesalers at a monthly meeting, but only after he had made apologies and promises for better conduct in the future, etc., and he again obtained a supply of coal.

The Minnesota Anthracite Coal association, the predecessor of the present bureau of coal statistics, was an institution formed for the same purpose, but operated upon a different plan, viz.: to maintain and enforce a uniform price in coal to the consumer by a system of fines deducted from a guaranty fund for a departure, deposited with the chairman of the association.

Your committee have caused the arrest of said Rhodes for perjury and have also submitted the attorney general of the state portions of the testimony taken by it, with a view of further prosecutions both for perjury and conspiracy under the laws of our state.

You are aware of the successive steps taken by your committee, not only to secure evidence against these conspirators, but to retain the same after it had been secured. We believe that your committee have acted strictly in accordance with parliamentary usages as construed by the best writers on parliamentary law and practice, and if there were no precedents for the action of your committee, in view of all the circumstances the committee still believe that the time has come when a new mile stone along the path of progress should be established, and the entire people, not only of this community, but of the entire country, after a careful survey of the situation as it confronted your committee, has endorsed and commended our action. It would be a strange state of affairs if a committee appointed to investigate, who, being aware of the existence, and in fact were in view of the very evidence itself, could not seize it for the purpose of inspecting it.

You are cognizant of the numerous measures introduced from time to time by either the committee or its members, many of which have passed both houses and become law, measures which we believe will afford much relief to the people.

We take this opportunity of thanking you most cordially for the hearty manner in which you have sustained us in our every effort to rid our state of this most pernicious and outrageous combination, which has done so much to blight the industries of this state and to impoverish its people.

Your committee have had the matter of railroad tariffs on coal in this state under consideration, and would recommend that the attention of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners be called to the present rates, which your committee believe are much too high, and we have been informed that they have not been revised for years. We trust a revision will be made and this measure of relief be granted the people.

Prosecutions Recommended.

From the facts aforesaid your committee conclude:

That the consolidation of the wholesalers controlling this supply of coal at the head of the great lakes, who would otherwise be competitors, naturally and obviously result in increased prices for coal in this state;

That said combination may at its pleasure, if it has not already done so, advance coal to an unreasonable and extortionate rate;

That ever since the combinations hereinbefore spoken of were formed, the price of coal has steadily advanced and threatens to still further advance;

That these advances have originated in the wholesale branch of the business and are not due to any natural fluctuation in the value of the commodity, but rather the result of the destruction of competition among the wholesalers and uniform rate exacted by the transportation companies who operate in harmony with the designs of these local coal barons;

That such combinations are contrary to sound public policy and are extremely dangerous to the interests of the state and the welfare of the people thereof, and has placed in the hands and within the power of a selfish, unpublic-spirited and cruel aggregation one of the absolute necessaries of life in this climate. It would be a very lamentable state of affairs if our courts cannot remedy this evil that is rapidly reducing our people to beggary and of blighting and bankrupting our infant industries;

That the question of fuel, in view of the attitude of those who control the supply thereof, is one that requires the best thoughts of our greatest thinkers, and a combination of the character herein shown to exist must be dealt with by those charged with the duty of enforcing the law with fearless and persistent energy and tireless activity;

That the effects of the formation of this combination has been most peculiarly unfortunate as it has resulted in fixing an unconscionably and extortionately high price for fuel during the past season when the prevailing low price of wheat and the lack of employment among the poor in our large cities rendered its burdens doubly hard to bear.

Therefore, your committee report that the attention of the governor be directed to the evils the people are now suffering under from this and other like combinations, and respectfully urge that the power of the state be exerted to the utmost to the end that they may be relieved from the grave dangers that threaten them, and that if no adequate remedy can be had in our own courts, that these vicious and demoralizing combinations be prosecuted under the federal law in the courts of the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

Ignatius Donnelly,
R. A. Walsh,
H. P. Bjorge,
Wm. Lockwood,
P. B. Winston,
James A. Boggs,
Frank L. Morse,
Hiler H. Horton.

In consequence of a serious illness which prevented my attendance upon the meetings of the committee for more than a month, during which time its most important investigations were made, I am not able to subscribe to the foregoing report. I concur in the concluding paragraph directing the attention of the governor to the statements set forth in the report. Wm. B. Dean.

GOTHAM'S LATEST HYSTRAEI.

Paderewskitis and How It Affects the Bushy Headed Pianist's Admirers.

The prevailing complaint among women in New York and vicinity is musical hysteria. Perhaps it might better be called Paderewskitis, as, according to Kate Field's Washington, the microbe which has created the present epidemic is due to the advent of the great pianist whose capillary attraction is so great as to lead beauty apparently by a single hair. The first symptom of obsession by this unique germ is loss of appetite except for ice cream soda, caramels and angel food. From beef and everything that is digestible the patient flies as from a plague. The second stage of the malady induces a wild craving for photographs of the author of the germ in all possible attitudes, seated at the piano, leaning on the piano, without the piano, standing against something, standing against nothing, profile, three-quarters, full face—always with those tempestuous auburn locks in fine frenzy rolling, giving the cue, as it were, to the agitation surging in the multitudinous female breast. Regardless of cost, the patient turns her boudoir into a Paderewski gallery, erects an altar in the middle, burns candles and incense before the god of her madness and kneels to him in prayer.

In America the disease has not yet attained the virulence that startled London when a woman prostrated herself at Paderewski's feet in a concert room. However, while there is life there is hope, and no one can tell how brainless the microbe may render its victim. The third stage of Paderewskitis develops a perpetual tendency to sighing like a thousand furnaces, followed by exclamations of an endearing nature. "Darling!" "Duck!" "Elegant!" "Glorious God!" "Divine master!" are a sample of the volcanic utterances that are sandwiched between Huyler's best and a melancholy that wrecks itself on billets-doux. Here is a note to which I have accidentally fallen heir:

Divine One:—Until you came my heart was empty and knew not the meaning of love. Until you came I was content to eat, drink and be merry. One touch of your adorable fingers has transformed me! The music of your soul has entered mine and I feel that we are born for each other. You are my infinity. Gaze on the photograph I enclose and answer that your eyes see in mine the being needed for higher still inspiration. Do not keep me in suspense. Answer by return post at what hour you will pass my house. Flowers will stand in the parlor window and I, your own, will stand beside the flower. X—— Z——.

A Lost Embrace.

Here is the very latest trick among thieves to secure your property. A few evenings ago a gentleman stepped from a train at one of the London stations when a young lady skipped up to him, threw her arms rapturously about his neck, and kissed him many times, saying:

"Oh, papa, I'm so glad you have come!"

The old gentleman threw both arms around her and held her firmly to his breast. Soon she looked up into his face, and horror stood in her eye.

"Oh, my, you're not my papa!" she said, trying to free herself from his embrace.

"Yes, I am," insisted the old gentleman, holding her tightly; "you are my long-lost daughter, and I am going to keep you right in my arms till I get a policeman."

When the officer came he found the old gentleman's diamond pin in the girl's hand.

A Brotherly Cockroach.

Do roaches know "where they are at?" While a gentleman was at his office desk a day or two ago one of these disreputable insects ran across the paper on which he was writing. He flipped it against the wall with his finger, and it bounded back on the desk lighting upon its back. It remained motionless for some time, until it recovered from the shock, and then endeavored to get upon its feet again, but in vain. Smaller roaches passed by their prostrate brother, evidently without noticing it, but a larger one came along pretty soon, stopped, went over to the one that lay upon its back, straddled across it, giving it a quick jerk with its forelegs, landed it deftly upon its feet, and the two disappeared together over the edge of the desk.—Indianapolis News.

Sunday Morning.

Barker (going to his club)—Good morning, Miss Smithers. On your way to St. Peter's?

Miss Smithers—Yes. And you are too, I suppose?

Barker (embarrassed)—Oh, of course.

Miss Smithers—Queer we should be traveling in opposite directions.

MINNESOTA LAWMAKERS

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE DAY BY DAY.

Routine Report of the Proceedings of Both Branches of the Minnesota Legislature During the Past Week.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

Senate.

Senator Erickson introduced a bill to make Chippewa, Swift and Lac qui Parle counties each a separate representative district. They are in one senatorial district, and now elect three representatives at large. Senator Stevens maintained that it was entirely unconstitutional, and the matter went to the judiciary committee for further investigation.

H. F. 900, repealing a special law relating to salaries of officers of Winona county, was passed.

Senator J. D. Smith introduced a bill relating to the sale of imitation lard to take the place of the bill vetoed by the governor. He stated that the governor approved of his bill, and it was passed.

S. F. 465, the bill revising the laws governing the insane hospitals, passed—36 to 5, Senators Ayers, Dean, Donnelly, Hammer and Tawney voting in the negative.

S. F. 550, repealing a special act relating to the fees of deputy sheriffs of Hennepin county, was passed after a short discussion by a vote of 29 to 2.

S. F. 372 1-2, Senator Guderian's drainage bill, which was a special order, was then taken up, slightly amended and passed.

The consideration of the appropriation bill was postponed until the house should pass it. On motion of Senator J. D. Smith the house amendments to S. F. Nos. 440 and 534, relating to soldiers' home, were concurred in.

House.

Messrs. Koerner, Jacobson and Maguire declined to serve on the omnibus boodle investigation committee, now constituting eleven members, to look into the charges against Mr. Markham and others in reference to the Wyman log-scaling bill and other measures. They insisted on being excused, but Speaker Lee refused to grant their request.

The house then took a long breath and went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Cotton in the chair. Section 10 of the appropriation bill, making additional appropriations for current expenses of state institutions, was adopted.

Section 11, the last of the bill, provides for reimbursing twenty-two counties on account of the large quantities of untaxed railroad lands they contain. The appropriations are for each of the two fiscal years covered by the bill, and range from $400 for Benton county to $2,500 for Aitkin county. It was adopted—52 to 21

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

Senate.

Senator Kelly introduced a bill to bridge over a hiatus in the wolf bounty law. The new law took effect April 1, but the county auditors were not notified for a couple of weeks, and during that time certificates were issued under the old law. The act passed this morning makes those certificates good.

Senator Day moved that the judiciary committee be discharged from further consideration of H. F. No. 100, Mr. Railson's bill to make it an offense to trespass on any one's land in hunting.

Senator Little called up H. F. 112, the oil inspection bill, and after a little parliamentary sparring the senate proceeded to consider the bill in special order. It was finally passed by a vote of 43 to 7.

Senator Barr moved to reconsider the vote by which H. F. No. 120 had been indefinitely postponed on report of the temperance committee yesterday. The bill is designed to prevent the giving away of liquor at auction sales.

The motion prevailed by a vote of 28 to 17. The bill was then referred to the committee of the whole.

House.

Mr. Jacobson moved to reconsider the vote by which H. F. 551, his bill regulating the handling of grain at terminal elevators, was lost. The motion was carried by a vote of 44 to 16.

On Mr. Staples' motion, S. F. 473, relating to the construction and management of county jails, was substituted for H. F. 796, his bill on the same subject.

In due course the calendar was reached. Senator McHale's bill, S. F. 374, to extend the time of redemption from mortgage sales in certain cases where the matter is in controversy by giving bond to comply with the final determination, passed, 75 to 0.

S. F. 468, Senator La Due's bill relating to the service of domestic animals, passed, 70 to 0.

H. F. 736, Mr. McDonald's bill amending the law relating to weights and measures so as to provide that in counties where the county treasurer has not complied with the law no person shall be held to have incurred its penalties, passed, 70 to 0.

H. F. 851, Mr. Cairns' bill providing that the title to personal property severed from real estate may be proved by proving title to the real estate, passed, 73 to 0.

H. F. 374, Mr. Scofield's bill repealing part of the pharmacy law relating to payment of dues, passed, 68 to 3.

H. F. 862, Mr. French's bill authorizing county commissioners to separate any incorporated village from the township in which it is situate, passed, 79 to 0.

H. F. 904, a bill proposing a constitutional amendment, under which the legislative houses may by rule provide to substitute a copy for any bill that may be lost or mislaid, and give the copy the same place and effect as the original would have , passed, 75 to 0.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

Senate.

Senator Davis introduced a resolution giving Mrs. Berdetta Clark $150 for her services as telephone operator.

The appropriation bill was then taken up. Section 9 makes the miscellaneous appropriations and numerous amendments were proposed.

Senator Stevens moved to add $6,000 for a $2,000 G. A. R. monument in Oakland, Calvary and the Lutheran cemeteries in St. Paul. This was rejected.

Senator Sevatson moved to strike out the $4,000 for the Lake City rifle range. This was voted down.

Senator Day moved to add an additional $300 for the salary of Miss Gibbon, the efficient clerk in the auditor's office. Senator Crandall supported the motion. He had been opposed to all amendments, but since others had been adopted he should favor this one. It was adopted by a large vote.

House.

The following bills were passed:

S. F. 568, Senator J. D. Smith's bill, relating to adulteration of lard and food products therefrom. Passed—66 to 0.

S. F. 271—Making it a misdemeanor to abduct or entice away any child from the state public school or interefere with the agent thereof in the performance of his duty. Passed—70 to 0.

S. F. 563, Senator Leavitt's bill, providing for the assessment of property that has been grossly undervalued. Passed—66 to 0.

S. F. 548—Providing that the appropriation made in 1891 for the tub and pail industry in the Stillwater prison, can be used for the binding twine department. Passed—70 to 0.

Mr. Turrel secured a suspension of the rules and the passage of his bill, H. F. 656, amending the law relating to tax levy for funding bonds.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15.

Senate.

The judiciary committee reported favorably on the bill for a commission to examine the Torrence land transfer system. Adopted.

Gov. Nelson announced that he had signed S. F. 563.

The house amendments to S. F. 271 were concurred in. The same action was taken with reference to the amendments to S. F. 410.

House files on first reading were read and referred and senate and house files on second readings were advanced a peg.

Senator Donnelly called up S. F. 446, his terminal railroad charges bill, and offered a number of amendments which were adopted. The bill was lost—27 to 10.

H. F. 646 was taken from general orders and passed. It relates to refunding bonds.

Senator Crandall's bill, S. F. 436, to repeal the tree culture act, was the first measure on the calendar. Senator Donnelly made a speech against the measure, asserting that the law had done immeasurable good in beautifying the prairies of the state The bill was killed on a vote of 19 ayes to 9 noes.

The roads and bridges omnibus appropriation bill stirred up a little excitement when it was called up. It is S. F. 572. Senator J. W. Peterson characterized the measure as the twin of the general appropriation bill, and Senator March also opposed the bill, but it passed—38 ayes to 8 noes.

There was no debate upon the Glader "City of Blaine" bill, S. F. 392. It was peremptorily killed.

The Barr drainage bill, S. F. 434, was passed, as were the following:

S. F. 297, the Day bill relating to high schools. H. F. 429, relating to reports and laws.

H. F. 262, protecting union labels.

H. F. 257, relating to trials in cases in which labor or wages is an issue.

H. F. 32, relating to books of account in evidence.

H. F. 333, to prevent adulteration of honey.

H. F. 360, relating to the settlements between the state treasurer and state auditor.

H. F. 357 providing an additional clerk for the state treasurer's office and providing a salary of $900.

H. F. 358, relating to depositories for state funds.

The anti-scalper bill was passed by a vote of 31 to 11.

The following bills were passed:

H. F. 201, relating to veterinarians and surgeons.

H. F. 462, relating to the labor bureau.

H. F. 349, a bill to legalize the acts of supervisors of townships.

S. F. 557, Brown's grain elevator bill, was lost. It failed by 3 votes and Senator Canestorp, who had changed his vote for the purpose, will move to reconsider Monday.

House.

Mr. Fleming succeeded in getting up S. F. 137, the game and fish bill of Senator Day. Mr. Jacobson, Mr. Salls and others opposed any advance of the bill and the discussion developed a very emphatic opposition to the bill. A motion to make the bill the special order for 3 p. m. was lost. Mr. Fleming said he was aware some lazy whelps were sitting around the lakes catching out the fish, who did not want the game law improved. He moved to take up the bill. This required a suspension of the rules and was defeated.

The house concurred in the senate resolution authorizing the sergeant-at-arms to turn over to the attorney general the Rhodes letter book.

On motion of Mr. Taylor the rules were suspended and the house passed S. F. 410, legalizing certain bonds issued by the town of Canby, Lyon county, for building a town hall.

While working on the calendar the house disposed of the following bills:

S. F. 114, Leavitt, providing for an inheritance tax on bequests, devises, legacies, etc. Passed, 67 to 16.

S. F. 75, increasing to $3,500 per year the salary of the supreme court reporter. Passed, 71 to 28.

The calendar was taken up and the following bills passed upon:

S. F. 450, relating to recognizance bonds. Passed.

S. F. 567, repealing chapter 440, special laws of 1891. Passed, 73 to 7.

S. F 535, fencing of railroad lines. Lost, 44 to 44.

S. F. 570, wolf bounties. Passed, 72 to 4

S. F 550, for appointment of bailiffs in courts. Passed, 61 to 5.

S. F. 561, supplementary capitol bill. Passed, 79 to 10.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18.

Senate.

The senators were on hand in reasonable numbers and with a reasonable promptness this morning.

The pages and file clerks were voted an extra $50 each. Senator Crandall then reported the resolution paying the charter attorneys. The finance committee was divided. Senators Barr, Lienau and Tawney favored its adoption, and Chairman Crandall and Senator Stockton dissented. After half an hour debate the resolution was lost, 19 to 27.

At this juncture a couple of the pages bore in a huge group picture of the senate and Senator Donnelly arose to address the body.

In his happiest vein the senator from Dakota alluded to the fairness, impartiality and freedom from partisanship which had characterized the conduct of the presiding officer and the feelings and warm friendship felt toward him by every senator and presented the picture.

There was a suspicious huskiness and a slight tremor in the voice of the lieutenant governor usually so bluff and hearty, as he rose to reply, but he acquitted himself creditably, under the circumstances, in his expression of his appreciation and thanks.

The matter of the election of a president pro tem. was then taken up. Senator Crandall nominated Senator Sanborn. Senator Day seconded the nomination in a neat little speech. Senator Bell named Democracy's choice, Senator McHale. This was seconded by Senator Leavitt. Senator Donnelly placed the name of Senator Lommen in nomination as the choice of the Populists. The vote was: Sanborn, 25; McHale, 17; Lommen, 7; Donnelly, 1.

Senator Sanborn was declared elected, and being conducted to the chair made a short speech of acceptance.

The senate then adjourned sine die.

House.

The house of representatives came to order at 11 o'clock, pursuant to the adjournment of last night.

A number of small bills were ordered paid, on report of the committee on legislative expenses.

Mr. Kelly, P. H., as a committee to wait on the governor, reported that Gov. Nelson had no further communication to make and bid every member of the house "God speed."

Mr. Abbott then arose to present on behalf of the house the large group picture of all the members of the legislature to the speaker. He paid a glowing tribute to the qualities that makes Speaker Lee an ideal presiding officer. Chief Clerk Johnson here made a neat speech, and presented Speaker Lee with a gold-headed cane as a token of appreciation from the clerks.

Speaker Lee responded as follows:

I would be an ingrate indeed were I not deeply affected by the many testimonials of appreciation that have been shown me to-day. If I have deserved a tithe of them I am well satisfied. I have tried to do my duty. Whether I have succeeded you are the judges. I thank you for the picture. It will be a pleasure in future to look upon the features of those whom I have been so pleasantly associated. I thank the clerks for their beautifully engraved cane, which I shall highly prize.

After a motion to spread all the remarks upon the record had been adopted, Speaker Lee said at 2:01 p. m.:

"I declare this house adjourned without day."

THE MARKETS.

A General Review of the Markets.

Chicago—Wheat—No. 2 spring, 77@77 1-2c; No. 3 do. f. o. b., 60@74c; No. 2 red, 77@77 1-2c. Corn—No. 2, 40 1-4c. Oats—No. 2, 28 3-4@29c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 31@34c; No. 3 white, 32@32 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, 50c. Barley—No. 2, 62c; No. 3, f. o. b., 42@63c; No. 4, f. o. b., 37@45c. Seeds—No. 1 flax, $1.17; prime timothy, $4.25. Pork—Mess, per bbl, $17.20@17.25.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 68 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 67 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 65c. Corn—No. 3, 37c. Oats—No. 2 white, 30 1-2@31c. Rye—No. 2, 47 1-2c.

Feed—Millers held at $14.75@15; less than car lots, $15@16; with corn meal at $14@14.50; granulated meal, $18.50.

St. Paul—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 68@69c; No. 1 Northern, 67@68c; No. 2, 63@65c. Corn—No. 3, 37@38c; No. 3 yellow, 38@39c. Oats—No. 2, 29@30c; No. 2 white, 32@32½c; No. 3 white, 30½@32c; No. 3, 28@30c. Barley and Rye—No. 2, 50@55c; sample, 30@45c; No. 2 rye, 44@45c; malt, 65@70c. Ground Feed and Millstuffs—No. 1, $15.25@15.75; No. 2, $15.75@16.25; No. 3, $16.25@16.75; low grade, $11@11.50; corn meal, bolted, $20@22; do unbolted, $15@15.50; bran, bulk, $10@10.50; shorts, $11@11.50.

Milwaukee—Wheat steady; July 69⅛c; No. 2 spring, 68c; No. 1 Northern, 73c. Corn quiet; No. 3, 40c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 3 white, 33@33½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 64½c; sample, 35@62c. Rye easier; No. 1, 54½@55c.

Live Stock.

St. Paul—Prime steers, $4@4.40; good steers, $3.75@4; prime cows, $3.25@3.65; good cows, $2.75@3.15; common to fair cows, $1.25@2.50; light veal calves., $3.50@4.50; heavy calves, $2@3; stockers, $2.25@3.25; feeders, $2.75@3.75; bulls, $1.45@2.75. Hogs, $6.95@7 for medium good.

Chicago—Good to extra steers, $5.40@5.60; medium, $4.75@5.25; others, $4@4.50; Texans, $3@4.20; native cows and heifers, $3@3.50. Hogs, $7@7.25; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $7.30@7.50; prime light, $7.10@7.20.

Wedded an Earl.

New York, April 19. — William George Robert, earl of Craven, and Miss Cornelia Martin, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin of New York, were married at 1 o'clock this afternoon by Bishop Potter and Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, at Grace church, in the presence of over 2,000 of the elite of New York and English society, with all the pomp suggested by the nobility of the bridegroom and with all the magnificence allowed by the millions of the bride. Of all the international marriages that have occurred so plentifully in the last twenty years between scions of the foreign nobility and American heiresses, the Craven nuptials have aroused the most widespread interest. The Bradley-Martins have been conspicuous in the millionaire set of New York for the past dozen years or so, ever since Mrs. Martin's father, Isaac Sherman, the Troy cooper, died and left her $10,000,000 derived from fortunate railroad investments. Mrs. Martin immediately began to shine as an entertainer, and has been recognized as one of the leaders in New York society. The family spent a good deal of time in Paris and London. There Sherman Martin, the eldest son, became "chummy" with the youthful earl of Craven. In due course the earl met his chum's sister, and the result is the society event of to-day. The bridegroom, besides his nobility, is the possessor of the fortune that brings him an annual income of $400,000. He is twenty-five years old, in appearance youthful, tall and fair. His bride is barely seventeen. The announcement of the wedding set society agog. The arrival, a few weeks ago from England of the Bradley-Martins and the earl, was described at great length. The Martins paid no duty on the large amount of clothing they brought with them, claiming that it all had been worn, and society people were shocked at the idea that Miss Martin in wedding her earl should wear a gown that had in the official eye, at least, been soiled. Over 3,000 invitations were sent out for the wedding.

Ocean Travel.

Scilly—Passed: Havel, from New York.

Queenstown—Arrived: British Princess, from Philadelphia.

Boston—Bostonian, from Liverpool; Sorrento, from Antwerp.

New York—Elbe, from Bremen.

The Red River Subsides.

Fargo, N. D., Special, April 19.—The Red river is subsiding. Reports indicate that on some of the lighter soils seeding has commenced. Around Arthur, in Cass county, the farmers commenced dagging today, while in places in Ransom and Dickey counties seeding was started. The winds are rapidly drying up the prairie water.

DISTINGUISHED BY HAIR.

Its Color in Relation to the Pursuits of Man.

Dr. Deddoe tells us that there is a direct relation between men's pursuits and the color of their hair. An unusual proportion of men with dark, straight hair enter the ministry; red-whiskered men are apt to be given to sporting and horseflesh, while the tall, vigorous blonde men, lineal descendants of the Vikings, still contribute a large contingent to our travelers and emigrants.

The plumage of canaries can be considerably altered toward red or orange by feeding them on a stimulating diet of red pepper, and though this may fail for humankind in general, something might be done toward increasing the pigment in the hair and give hope to many a melancholy owned of gray locks.

Suppose for a moment that a protective color, like that which obtains in the fields, woods and hedgerows, ruled the world of men, what an amazing change would ensue in the outward appearance of affairs. If a rogue could but at will assume the perfect guise of an honest man, and the gilded wasps of society appear as mason or honey bees, or were saints and sinners alike compelled to wear their own unmistakable livery, what a changed world would this of ours be!

If men, like canaries or caterpillars, could but change their complexion by change of diet, mode of life or pursuit, then we might indeed imagine an alderman, after years of calipash and calipee, assume the hue and shape of a turtle. Scrooge, the miser, after a life of secret hoarding, would turn as yellow as his guinies. Mr. Carcass, the butcher, would become as rubicund as the beef on his stall, instead of appearing as a trim, dapper paleface in a frock, and Ferret, the poisoner, as black as the black arts on which he thrives.

But outside the limits of a nightmare dream no such world is possible. We have to be content with a medley of far more sober realities, where, though "white spiders" mostly come to grief, the confidence trick still flourishes and "men are mostly fools." "It is an age," says a profound thinker, "of weak convictions, paralyzed intellects and growing laxity of opinion." There is an intense struggle for bare existence ever going on, but the fittest do not always survive. There are many wise men, but of many wise man will it never be said

This fellow's wise enough to play the fool,
And to do that well demands high wit;

while the foolish one in cap and bells, apes wisdom, and, save in his own country, is not without honor.—Nineteenth Century.

RIGHT OR LEFT HANDED.

Do You Put Your Coat on Left or Right Arm First?

The despised left hand makes good its claims in many cases to be the defter of the two. The fingers that touch and adjust with such nicety the strings of the violin are surely as cunning as those that move the bow. The hand that guides the reins and steers with exactness the horse through the crowded streets is quite as cunning as, one might say much more than, the hand that wields the whip. But great is fashion, unanswerable is theory.

It would appear that as life becomes more and more complex we are becoming more and more specialized, and the difference between our limits is encouraged, rather than hindered, by every screw made in Birmingham, and by every slap administered to the offending fingers that would dare to shake hands incorrectly.

It is curious to notice the vagarics of humanity in cases where no hard and fast line has been already drawn. Although most right-handed persons put on their coats left arm first, a considerable percentage thrust in their right first. Soldiers fire from the right shoulder, but sportsmen are found who prefer the left.

In working with the spade the proportion of right-handed men grasp the spade with the left and push with the left foot and right hand, though, when using an ax, the same individuals would grasp farthest down with the right. The Persians mount their horses from the right side, which is the different side from that mounted by Europeans.

The buttons on coats, etc., are placed on the right side, and the shed of the hair in boys to the left, evidently to suit manipulation by the right hand. The great philosopher, Newton, records that at first he confined his astronomical observations to his right eye, but afterward he managed to train his left.

But there are persons who could no do this, owing to the unequal strength of their eyes. Strange to say the Chinese assign the place of honor to the left.

At Kunyenye, in Africa, Cameron relates being introduced to the heir presumptive to the throne, the nails of whose left hand had been allowed to grow to an enormous length as a sign of high rank, proving that he was never required to perform manual labor, and also providing him with the means of tearing the meat which formed his usual diet.—Chambers' Journal.

TAKE CARE OF THE GIRLS.

The Importance of Discreetly Rearing Them Cannot Be Overestimated.

There is no subject that so deeply interests the thinking people of our country as that of rational education for our girls, and there is none that is productive of so little real advantage to the girls from the many discussions that the subject occasions. Plans are considered and laid aside, and theories rise only to fall again, and meanwhile the girl speeds on toward womanhood misdirecting her energies and wasting her time through lack of well-defined plans for her best advantage on the part of her guardians and educators.

We cannot overdo the matter of discreetly rearing our girls. They are to be the wives and mothers of our next generation, and on them rests the prosperity of the nation. The world is to be largely influenced by their abilities and strength, and it rests with the educators of to-day to prepare them for the great work that is before them. The keynote for harmony in mental and physical education has not yet been touched and will not be until their physical wellbeing is made supreme and the mental is based on this power The time has never been in our country when this has been practically considered. Regardless of physical resources mental expansion has ever been and still is the aim, and has grown to such a craze in America that brain power is often forced to the exhaustion of all other capabilities.

When our girls thus forced graduate they are, even if they escape invalidism, utterly without stamina, and are poorly prepared for entering cheerfully upon the arduous duties that await them in every-day life, and are also unfortified for rising above the disappointments and anxieties that enter to a greater or less extent into every home.

Their career closes at their graduation instead of being at its dawn, and many a bright intellect that gave promise of strength everywhere burns but dimly in an obscure circle from being caged in an enfeebled and exhausted body.—Marguerite Lindly in May Godey's.

Hard Cider a Fiendish Tipple.

The man who sells cider doesn't have to get a government license or purchase revenue stamps; all he needs is a keg of the fluid and a dipper and he is ready to scatter desolation and pave the avenues to drukards' graves at the the rate of 5 cents a drink. The cider that is sold is sometimes sweet and innocent, but generally it is "hard" as a door-knob, and a small quantity of it will cause a man to imagine himself a lion tamer in a striped uniform and lead him to elope with his grandmother There is no liquor in the entire category which will compare with hard cider; it occupies a sphere peculiarly its own; its lasting qualities are wonderful. If you get intoxicated on it in early manhood you may sober up in old age, but the chances are that you won't. The headache that follows its use is enough to make the heathen rage and the wicked imagine vain thinge. Something should be done to contract the powers of the dealer in hard cider. In his cheerful, off-hand way he is setting traps for the feet of the young and pitfalls for the unwary. It might be possible to urge him to soften his cider without hurting his feelings.—Washington News.

A Case of Intermittent Cross-Eyes.

All the doctors in Bucks county are puzzled over the case of little five-year-old Justis Storck, whose eyes seem a law to themselves. One day the boy is cross-eyed, while the next his eyes are perfectly straight, and this curious alternation has been going on for years. The nonplussed doctors call it a case of intermittent strabismus—probably the only one on record—and, despairing of curing it, will soon give the surgeons of the Medico-Chirurgical hospital in this city an opportunity to study the matter, as the father of the afflicted boy has decided to send him to that institution for treatment. One day the little fellow's right eye squints, on the next both optics are perfectly straight and the day following the left eye becomes affected, and so on the year round. There is another peculiar feature of the case. When the right eye looks squint the child can bring it into the direct line of vision by placing his hand over the good optic, but as soon as the hand is removed the affected orb again seeks the inner corner of the eye.—Philadelphia Record.

Still Unsettled.

Facetios Friend—Well, have you and your wife yet settled as to who is speaker of the house?

Young Husband—Not yet. We usually occupy the chair together.—Indianapolis Journal.

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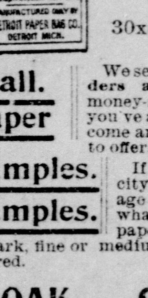
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Dress Goods 200 pieces of All-Wool Cheviots, Hop-Sackings, Checks, Homespuns, etc., 36 inches wide and worth 50c; our cash price only 39c yd.
52 and 54-inch Panama Cloth and New Suitings in various fancy weaves, our cash price $1 yard. Main Floor.

Cloak and Suit Dept. 100 Ladies' Butterfly Cape Jackets, imported brown-mixed cloth, cape lined throughout with fine Surah Silk; Jacket half-lined and Cape trimmed with braid to match; very "swell;" actual value $15; our cash price only $12.50 each. Second Floor.

New Silks Beautiful New Printed India Silks at 39c, 49c and 60c yd.
Handsome new "Kai-Ki" Wash Silks, only 59c yd.
50 pieces Natural (Ecru) Pongee Silk, worth 40c, for 25c yd.
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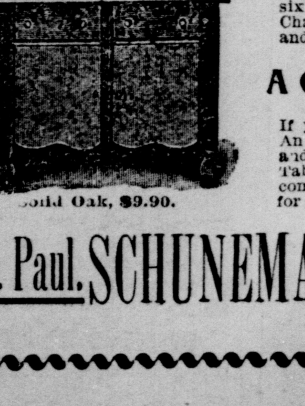


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Linen Dept. 1 case Genuine Turkey Red Damask, 60 inches wide; our regular retail price 50c; special price to those who bring this advertisement, and not more than 5 yards to a purchaser, 25c yard.

Wall. Paper Samples. Samples. We sell Wall Paper, Borders and Mouldings at money-saving prices. If you've a room to be papered come and see what we have to offer.
If you live out of the city send 5c to pay postage on samples, state what rooms you wish to paper, and whether light or dark, fine or medium quality paper is desired. Third Floor.

Baby Carriages. There are many reasons why "Whitney" Baby Carriages are best. Come in and we'll tell you, or send for Special Catalogue of Baby Carriages mailed FREE.
"Gendron" Velocipedes and Tricycles at lowest prices. Basement.



Solid Oak, $9.90.

SOLID OAK SIDEBOARD. $9.90!

With beveled mirror and polished finish (like cut).

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Buy Furniture where it is sold cheapest. Come, see this Sideboard (like cut), and six wood-seat, high-back Dining Chairs—think of it—Sideboard and six Chairs, only $13.68. **$13.68**

A Greater Bargain Still:

If you need a DINING Table take this bargain; An Oak Sideboard (like cut), six high-back Chairs and a 6-foot rubbed top Dining Table—in fact, a dining room complete, in the year of 1893—for our price, only $18 93. **$18.93**

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The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
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Obeyed Orders.

One of the worst cases of a literal mind is reported by the Chicago Mail:

A guest hurried up to the hotel clerk's counter. He had just ten minutes in which to pay his bill, reach the station and board the train.

"Whew!" he exclaimed. "I've forgotten something. Here, boy, run up to my room, B 48, and see if I have left my tooth-brush and sponge. Hurry; I've only five minutes now."

The boy hurried. In four minutes he returned, out of breath.

"Yes, sir," he panted. "You left them."

Ask your druggist for a bottle of the Quaker Catarrh Cure. Different from all other remedies. It is applied directly to parts affected and gives immediate and permanent relief for all forms of catarrh, colds in the head, influenza, &c. A guarantee can be had with each bottle to refund money if not satisfactory. If you will send us your name and address on a postal card we will send you a sample bottle free of all expense. Address QUAKER MED. ASS'N, S. Paul, Minn

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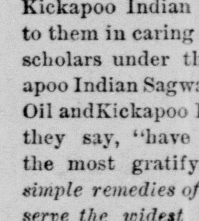
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The best opals are obtained from Hungary and Honduras.

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The Sisters of Mercy who conduct the St. Augustine's Preparatory Boarding School at Hartford, Conn., write that they find the Kickapoo Indian Remedies invaluable to them in caring for the health of the scholars under their charge. "Kickapoo Indian Sagwa, Kickapoo Indian Oil and Kickapoo Indian Cough Cure" they say, "have been used here with the most gratifying results. *These simple remedies of the Indian race deserve the widest possible recognition,* and their use is always beneficial." The

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'WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE
SAPOLIO
ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

HALL'S ★ ★ ★

City of Toledo, Lucas Co., State of Ohio. } S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Frank J. Cheney

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

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HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS TAKEN **INTERNALLY,** and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

CATARRH

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E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."
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Hall's Catarrh Cure Is Sold by all Dealers in Patent Medicines.
PRICE 75 CENTS A BOTTLE.

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F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.
Testimonials sent free on application. ★ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE FOAM OF THE SEA

No Matter What the Color of the Water, the Froth Will Be White.

No one can have failed to notice that the foam along the shore of the sea or of a lake is white. No matter how deep the blue of the water may be, there is the same whiteness of the froth at its edge. For that matter, all foam is white. If the blackest ink in the world is beaten into foam, the foam will be as white as the froth of milk. The reason for this is that we see all objects by reflected light. If they reflect all the rays they appear white; if they absorb all the rays they seem to be black. The ink absorbs all the light, and is black. When it is beaten into froth, the little bubbles reflect all the light from their surfaces—for their extreme thinness makes them practically nothing but surface—and thus they are white. For the same reason any colored stone shows white when it has been ground to powder. Take the blackest marble and reduce it to small grains, and these will appear white, because their surfaces now reflect all the light. If the polished surface of the same marble be only a little scratched, as with a nail or drill-point, the effect will be a light-colored streak. One of the ways of testing stones and minerals is to observe the color of the streak as compared with the natural surface. If one watches the water falling over the rock at Niagara he may see it of an emerald green near the upper part of the fall. Much the same effect is produced when billows are just curving into breakers on the beach directly in front of us. A similar tint is seen in blocks of thin ice. The absorption and reflection of light are the same under all these conditions. Again, the froth at the foot of the fall and that at the edge of the sea is all of it equally white. So, too, if we pound the ice into small particles, they will be as white as the foam. The same point is illustrated in the appearance of the tiny particles of dew on the spider's web as compared with the larger drops suspended from the tips of blades of grass. All the more strikingly is the difference seen if the cold has converted dew and water into frost and ice. The frost sparkles from the innumerable faces of its the fall. uchM the same effect is proly shining surface. Frost and snow are white because of the smallness of their particles and the great number of their reflecting surfaces. All the light being reflected, they can be only of this color. —Churchman.

Making it Black for Him.

The Cook—See heah, you idjot, what you mixin' soot inter dat coffee fur? Is you done gone crazy?

The Waitress—Crazy? No. A German in de dining-room dar said he didn't want any yallar dish water in his'n, but if I'd bring 'im a cup of black coffee he'd gib me a quartah.

"Remember that in Garfield tea you have an unfailing remedy for indigestion, sick headache, and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c, 50c, and $1."

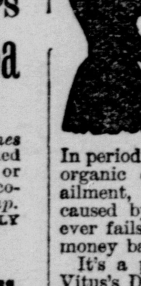
The Scriptures have been published in 304 languages.

A Pleasure Trip

Spoiled by sea sickness is a woeful disappointment. This should be guarded against. The preventive is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, whether on the broad Atlantic or some land-locked bay, affords an efficient protection against or remedy for mal de mer to the voyager. Emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers find it a useful companion. It removes dyspepsia, liver, bowel and kidney irregularity, and rheumatism.

The first daguerreotypes made in the United States were taken in 1839.

The Romans had no hinges; all their doors turned on pivots.



WITH YOUR HANDS TIED by some chronic "female complaint" or weakness, what can you expect! There's nothing you can accomplish—nothing you can enjoy. And no good reason for it. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will *cure* you, safely and certainly, if you'll give it faithful use.

For every one of these womanly troubles, this is the only remedy so sure that it can be *guaranteed.* In periodical pains, bearing-down sensations, organic displacements, and every kindred ailment, and in all the nervous disorders caused by functional derangements—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

It's a potent remedy for Chorea or St. Vitus's Dance—for Insomnia or Inability to Sleep and to avert threatened insanity. It regulates all the natural functions, builds up and invigorates the entire female system, and restores health and strength.

Nothing else, though it may be better for a dealer to sell, can be "just as good" for you to buy.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

THE STORY TELLER



L·I·A·N·E.

(Chapter III. Continued.)

"No, I will not; he is a rustic, but he does not look wicked. Indeed, I have conceived a sort of admiration for him, and you are too generous, I am sure, to nurse your prejudice against him, though, anyhow, you have no reason to be afraid of him, since he carries no sword and your sister Anne is always by you."

"Bravo!" laughed the light-hearted girl; "I must give up since everybody is against me—I even promise not to run away when he comes, and to put my best work on the picture. Shall I be taken into favor again, on these conditions?"

Liane answered her by a kiss, while I arranged the easel and colors, when she set to work, succeeding marvelously.

"Our millionaire ought to be more than contented, for you never did so well before. I am almost sorry you refused the bank-note. You are giving him ten times the value of his money."

"That shall be my revenge!"

IV.

Anthime Barbejean was exact in keeping his appointment. The ladies received him with the simple politeness habitual with them. The admiration he expressed when his "Valley of Tonques" was presented him had a simple charm which is the most flattering of eulogists for artists.

"There is the very spot where I first saw you," pointing to it with his finger. "That has been my favorite walk from childhood, especially on summer afternoons when, just before sunset, the mists rise from the sea. For me this is more than a picture—it is a memory. I thank you, Mademoiselle, I thank you!" Shyly and awkwardly he placed the painting on the chair from which he had risen, and, taking a small roll from his pocket, he offered it to Liane. She hesitated a moment before accepting it, but Barbejean said quickly: "You need have no fear, it is only fifty francs. I shall not repeat my indiscretion of the other day. But I should be very glad of other sketches of my domains at the same price. Pray do not refuse me, the obligation will be mine."

"But how can we know—"

"That will be easy, and without imposing on you my advice or company. Go anywhere you like about Trouville and ask the first peasant you meet which are my lands—then select for yourself. When finished send the pictures to me. My house is as well known as my other property. May I hope you will do this, Mademoiselle?"

"We promise you, yes, and are grateful for your offer," said Liane. But this did not satisfy the young man, for, turning to Alice, he interrogated her by a look.

"I ratify the promise my sister has made," she said. "You shall have all the water-colors I can do while in Trouville."

"Thanks!" cried Anthime in frank delight; "I am your servant!" Then all his former embarrassment returned, and he retired covered with blushes.

"Poor fellow!" said Liane for the second time.

"Really he improves on acquaintance. He gave his orders to-day with astonishing delicacy," was Alice's verdict.

V.

Some days after, I met Barbejean face to face as I was leaving a ship on the quai. We bowed, but exchanged no words. Several times we passed each other in our promenade, and I could see that he wished to speak to me. So, under pretext of a cigar, I stopped and asked for a light.

"With pleasure," he replied, in a tone which proved it was not a mere repetition of an idle formula. My cigar lit, we walked side by side, exchanging the usual trivialities of conversation, until he paused suddenly, and, looking me full in the face, said, "Are you a relative of the Mademoiselles Thevenot?"

"I have not that honor. I am only their friend."

"Have you known them long?"

"Scarcely a month."

"Yet you seem very intimate with them?"

"Would you like to know the history of this intimacy?"

"Indeed I should."

I then told him what I have here written. "Then," he said, "these ladies are without family and have no fortune except what they gain by their own hand—so much the better!"

"How so much the better?"

The young nabob avoided an explanation, but blushed to the roots of his hair, for this giant was sensitive as a school-girl. There was a moment's pause, when Anthime observed with sincere warmth, "The eldest appears to be an admirable character!"

"An admirable character!" I repeated in the same tone.

"But the youngest is very pretty!"

"Very pretty, indeed! You have noticed that, have you?"

At this Barbejean again became scarlet. A second pause ensued, during which I made a motion to leave him. But he stopped me. "Shall I speak frankly to you?"

"Speak on!"

"At first I thought you were the lover of these ladies."

"Of both?"

"No, of one or the other."

"Monsieur Barbejean," I replied with sternness, "allow me to inform you that, in the first place, I am not gallant by nature; and that in the second, your supposition is a gross insult to such angels of purity."

I expected to see the giant turn purple with rage, or perhaps choke me in his wrath. But instead of that his breast heaved as if a mountain's weight had been lifted from it, and a flash of joy illumined his eyes as he said: "You have given me more pleasure than I can tell," and, grasping my hand till it ached, he dashed away up the rocky hill. Reaching a small elevation he stopped, and gazed long in the direction of the tiny house occupied by the sisters.

"So this Norman bear is in love with one of my white doves!" thought I.

VI.

I was careful to make no mention of my conversation, or of the surmise to which it had given rise, and, indeed, nothing further occurring to justify it, it soon slipped out of my mind like a dream.

Anthime became invisible, and Alice sent him two more sketches which were paid for without any remark. Fearing to abuse his generosity, Liane advised a little delay before sending more. Two weeks passed, when the following letter was received by Alice, written in large, scrawling characters and several faults in spelling:

"Mademoiselle: You have sent me nothing for a long time, so permit me to suggest a subject—the fountain of Saint Arnould, where little children are dipped to strengthen them. My mother believed in its efficacy, as the Norman peasant women do now. So this will be a souvenir of her. I will not offer to pay more for it, though I should like it larger. —Anthime Barbejean."

Liane made no objection to this request, and the tone of the letter raised the writer in my estimation. As to Alice, she had long desired to sketch the ruins of Saint Arnould and seized the opportunity with delight. I begged to accompany them. So at daybreak the next morning we set off on our artistic pilgrimage.

The old priory of St. Arnould lies at the foot of a picturesque hill on the other side of the Tonques. History has little to say of Arnould d'Iveline, except that he was canonized in the sixteenth century and that the priory was probably built upon what had been a simple Merovingian hermitage. The nave and square of the chapel belonged to the Neustrian period, and the side chapel, which was battered into ruins during the Revolution, was added during the fifteenth century.

Healthy Norman vegetation seems to have taken upon itself the task of repairing the insult offered the saint by his fellow men. Nothing more charming or picturesque can be conceived than the mingling of Roman and Gothic ruins with the fantastic exuberance of this Norman vegetation. Magnificent ash trees rise in the center of the roofless church and cover it with a dome of foliage. Ivy climbs the broken columns, throws its hardy garlands across the shattered arches and completely covers the old towers. Shrubs and friendly plants grow amid the cracked marbles of the pavement, a young elm thrives upon a broken capital, lilybells jangle upon carvings of the ogives, and a wall-flower sheds its sweet breath from a niche once occupied by the statue of a saint.

A little way from the chapel are two fountains. One in the form of a bath is that referred to by Athime; the other, dedicated to St. Claire, is thought to be effectual in diseases of the eye. Twice a year this place is thronged with pilgrims who kneel under the shadow of the crumbling arches, but the rest of the twelvemonth it is the most silent and solitary spot in the neighborhood of Trouville.

The first rays of the sun were glimmering through the dense foliage gently stirred by a faint breeze, as we reached our halting place. The dew still lay upon grass and herb, while here and there a dim wreath of mist floated over the greensward. After enjoying these beauties of nature for a time, Alice commenced her work, Liane took out her embroidery, while I wandered idly about gathering wild flowers for my companions, or seated on the grass read the fragments from Jocelyn. Alice applauded the poet enthusiastically, but Liane, who said nothing, ended by weeping. This story of fraternal sacrifice, was it not, alas! her own history?

When the hour for luncheon arrived, our napkins were spread on a mossy stone and we did honor to the provisions with which we were furnished at common expense. Then, while the sisters resumed their occupations, I ascended the hill to the isle of the celebrated Chateau of Lassay, around which cluster memories of the Grande Mademoiselle and Madame de Pompadour, and whose only remaining vestige is a small pavilion on a naked hill, used as a landmark for sailors.

On my return Liane said, "We have been hearing footsteps in the chapel."

"I hardly think it possible, unless some one has passed by here."

"We have seen no one."

"I will go and see."

A few steps behind the ruins, in a cottage lost among the trees, dwells a lonely woman, guardian of the keys. When I asked for them she appeared strangely embarrassed, but finally said, "The rear door is open." Through this door the chapel could be entered without our seeing or suspecting it. Pushing gently against the half-open door, I entered quietly. The silence was profound, but in the deep embrasure of the eastern ogive there was the figure of a man kneeling in an angle which sheltered him completely from outside observation. It was Anthime Barbejean!

He was watching the sisters, and so absorbed was he that he neither saw me nor heard my approach. When I touched him lightly on the shoulder, he awoke as from a dream, and stood mute and motionless before me. It gave me time to observe how much he was changed. His face, once so ruddy and gay, was colorless and melancholy; his eyes, which he had forgotten to wipe, were brimming with tears. So touched was I with this singular sadness, that I did not utter a word of reproach, except the question, "Why do you spy upon them thus?"

"Do not tell them I was here," he urged with a supplicating gesture. "I am going away now." I made a sign equivalent to a promise, and the poor fellow disappeared. To doubt was no longer possible; he loved one of the sisters, but which? To tell the truth, I was pleased with my discovery. The ladies Thevenot were poor; he was rich. He was good and generous, I felt sure, and if unspoken love could effect so great a change in so brief a time, what metamorphosis might not be wrought by fulfilled longing. Turning over these thoughts in my mind, I returned slowly to my companions.

"Well?" they asked, in one breath.

"There is no one there."

VII.

"Come!" said Alice, "let us go."

"Already!" reproachfully exclaimed Liane.

"Have you forgotten that my lessons were postponed till this evening? What time is it, Monsieur?"

"Half-past two!"

"Delightful!" said Alice. "We can go home the longest way. Come!"

We had barely emerged from the green thicket which shuts in St. Arnold's before I said: "Take care, Alice. That dark cloud foretells nothing good."

"Bah!" she rejoined, "your dark cloud must keep quiet until we reach home."

We pursued our way along the wide path which formed a girdle about the meadow, but my predictions were speedily realized. The sky, which, all the morning, had been so purely blue, became a somber gray. The west wind blew violently, rolling up the regions of clouds from the horizon. The heat was intense, and that strange hush rested over nature which is a certain precursor of a tempest.

A few large drops fell—then a flash of lightning—a crash of thunder, and the storm burst, a true Norman downpour. The largest trees afforded no shelter, and not a house was in sight. To our right was a woody declivity, to our left an ocean of green.

Alice walked blithely along, laughing in the face of the storm. Liane accepted her drenching with silent patience. The squall, however, grew more and more violent, and such torrents of water beat against us that I felt really uneasy.

Suddenly, at a turning in the road, I saw smoke rising above the trees. We hurried our steps, and soon reached a hedge beyond which were some old apple-trees shedding the rain from their leaves on the roof of a house. "Let us go in. They cannot refuse us hospitality," said Liane.

I cannot describe the aspect of the court through which we passed. All I can remember are the old apple-trees shedding their warm tears, the fresh green of the grass in which were many small pools of water where a number of ducks dabbled and swam and quacked, at the height of duck felicity. A broad path covered with pebbles led directly to the house, which was large and built of bricks. The ground floor raised three or four steps above the yard, the long, diamond-paned windows, the steep tiled roof and tall chimney, proved its construction antedated the reign of Henri IV. The door being only half closed, I pushed it open and we entered the large square hall. There was no one there except a large black spaniel, who bounded from his rug to greet us with most inhospitable barks.

But scarcely had he approached my companions before he hushed his barking, fawning upon them and waving his long tail in a friendly fashion. "It is Monsieur Barbejean's dog!" said Liane.

"Can this be his house?" asked Alice.

"I hardly think so," returned her sister, "for everything here speaks of excellent housekeeping, and we know Monsieur Barbejean is a bachelor."

And in truth the hall was beautifully clean. Not a grain of dust tarnished the carefully waxed floor nor the old oak furniture, which shone as if that day polished; not a spot defiled the yellow walls, or the white curtains, or the bright panes, while the copper casseroles which hung upon the walls and the brass bars and bolts sparkled as in the most immaculate Flemish kitchen.

While the Mesdemoiselle Thevenot caressed the dog I went to the door to announce our presence. From a distant room a bizarre figure of a woman came toward me. I simply told her we had sought shelter from the storm, and desired to remain till it was over.

"I will go and tell Mademoiselle."

The servant soon returned, saying, "Mademoiselle is coming."

The person thus announced looked to be, at first sight, a young peasant, in her short skirt, wooden shoes and white cap. But on closer observation we perceived the cap to be of finest linen, the sabots contained tiny feet. Add to this fine eyes, a coquettish retrousee nose, teeth as brilliant in whiteness as those of a young dog, freshly tinted and delicate skin, and an expression of gay good-humor as pleasant to the sight as flowers in May. So must Arlette, the pretty washerwoman of Falaise, have looked when she charmed away the

(To be Continued.)

Deceiving His Employer.

Holman Hunt, who began life as clerk to an auctioneer and estate agent, was constantly drawing portraits when he should have been drawing up leases, and in his chosen profession, he was never slow to seize the flying moment. "I won't buy your oranges," he said to an old woman who had entered the office in search of a customer, "but I'll paint your portrait." Old Hannah was delighted, and thereupon she was put on paper in her habit as she lived, her basket on her head and an orange in her hand.

But one incident of this tedious yet ambitious period of the artist's life never ceased to afford him amusement. The windows in his room were made of ground glass, and as he had little to do, he spent much of his time in drawing flies upon its roughened surface. A blot of ink sufficed for the body, and some delicate pencil strokes for the wings, and at a distance the deception was pefect.

Day by day the number increased, and one morning his employer came in, stopped before the window and exclaimed:

"I can't make out how it is! Every day that I come into this room there seem to be more and more flies!" and taking out his handkerchief, he attempted to brush them away.

Helped Out.

It was at a crowded political meeting in England. The audience could hardly breathe. Suddenly a quiet but determined-looking man surprised every one by exclaiming, "I want to put a question to the speaker."

Mr. Binks, the candidate who was speaking, replied, "Well, sir, I am here to answer questions."

"Then what did Mr. Gladstone say in 1862?"

"That is an absurd question; he has said so many things."

"Never mind. What did he say in 1862?"

Here the audience began to show signs of disapproval, and cries of "Turn him out!" rose from all parts of the house.

"I again repeat," cried the irrepressible one, "What did Mr. Gladstone—"

Here he was seized and thrust out of the hall. A friend accompanied him, and said, as soon as they regained their breath, "Why did you make such a fool of yourself repeating that idiotic question?"

"Because I wanted some fresh air, and I did not know how else to get out of the place."

The Broken Arm.

It is easy to forget how much children have to learn, and how the obvious facts of life and experience may be to them mysteries the most profound. So it happens frequently that true stories sound impossible, and of this class is perhaps a thing which a little Boston girl said last summer to her mother.

She was only three years old, and she had had no experience in the matter of broken limbs beyond that afforded by the casualties in her family of dolls. She had the misfortune to fall and break her own arm, and as soon as she discovered what had happened to her she cried out:

"O mamma, will it drop off?"

"No, darling," the mother answered; "I will hold it so that it will not hurt you till the doctor comes, and he will fix it all right."

"Well, mamma," the little one said, pressing her lips together and trying to be brave, "do hold on tight, so that the saw dust won't run out!"

He Knew It.

Put not your trust in a foreign language when you are tempted to say something about a stranger in his presence. An English writer tells for truth an anecdote related by a man who had returned to London after many years in India.

He was riding in an omnibus, when a man and his wife got in and took a seat opposite to him. Pretty soon the woman said to her husband in Hindustani:

"Dekho, Sahib ko kaisa bara nak hai," which means, "Look what a large nose that gentleman has."

The remark was true enough, but the lady was no doubt much surprised when the man of whom it was made took off his hat politely and replied in excellent Hindustani:

"Han, Sahib bahut bara nak hai," which being translated, means, "Yes, madam, I have a very large nose."

He Was Dead.

It was in a little country school in the mountains of Pennsylvania. One of the scholars was a bright little Irish girl, whose only difficulty was the study of geography. After much labor her teacher had succeeded in giving her a fair start, when she one day asked the child if she knew the name of the capital of the United States.

"No, ma'am," was the reply.

"Well, I will tell you, and then you must try to remember it," not doubting the pupil understood the word "capital" as used. "It is Washington."

With smiling eyes and dimpling cheeks the girl exclaimed:

"Why, I thought he was dead long ago!"—Detroit Free Press.

Breadth of View.

"We have such a delightful hour at our club!" said Mrs. Brown, with enthusiasm. "We are now looking into theosophy, and our president makes it so interesting!"

"Large club?" asked the somewhat indifferent listener.

"Not very. You see we are a club with a conscience. We do not admit any one who is not high-minded and anxious to improve. You never hear a word of gossip there or any slander."

"I suppose your neighbor, Mrs. Langley, belongs?"

"Oh, no, no, indeed! Of course we know there is such a person, but she hasn't brain enough to grasp theosophy. She devotes every minute to those children. She is very narrow."

Looked Like a Natural Sequence.

A queer coincidence occurred in one of the city churches last Sunday. During the service one of the ushers notified a physician in the congregation that a call had been made for him in the vestibule. The doctor bounced out with hat and overcoat, and was soon on his way to see a patient. About ten minutes later the usher walked down the aisle until he came opposite a well known undertaker. There was a whispered word or two, and the undertaker hurried out. It was not the same case, but he followed the doctor, and a broad smile floated out over the congregation.—Atlanta Journal.

Big Drops.

The influence of the scientific spirit is felt in all departments of modern literature.

A traveler in the tropics waxes enthusiastic over the suddenness and violence of a shower which overtook him and his companions.

"The raindrops," he says, "were of marvelous bigness, varying in size from a dime to 15 cents."

REEKING WITH FRAUD.

THE STATE ROBBED OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Astounding Revelations Made by the Senate Investigating Committee—The Timber Wealth of the State Ruthlessly Looted.

The following is a synopsis of the repor of the senate committee to investigate alleged irregularities in the sale taxation, etc., of school and other state lands as presented to the senate:

The Report.

The results of the committee's investigation will be a source of astonishment to the senate and to the people of the whole state. It is not too much to say that no committee ever appointed by any legislative body in this country has, for the length of time it has been able to give to the subject, exhumed such a mass of startling evidence. This evidence establishes, in the judgment of your committee, the conviction that the State of Minnesota has been robbed of millions of dollars' worth of its property during the past fifteen years, and that the most gigantic frauds have been practiced upon the school fund, a fund which every good citizen has hoped to see preserved undiminished for the benefit of the present generation and posterity. We find the laws for the collection of taxes in a vast area of the state made a farce and a laughing stock.

School Lands.

We will first turn to the consideration of the frauds upon the school fund. This seems to be a boundless sea of iniquity. It is impossible to tell how many million dollars have been stolen from the school fund, for we have not had the time to cover with our investigation either the whole period of the past or anything like the whole scope of the state. The evidence before your committee shows that in many, if not a majority of cases, the state received but a little over one-quarter of the amount justly its due. This great fraud is accomplished by false returns of the amount of timber cut and by low prices put upon the same, as is abundantly shown by the evidence before the committee.

Lost Over $2,500.

The evidence before your committee shows that 1,500,000 feet of logs, probably worth in the neighborhood of $4,500, were cut from section 16, town 54, range 25, while the books of the state auditor show that the amount received by the state from the section was less than $2,000. The school fund has therefore been defrauded out of over $2,500. This occurred twelve or thirteen years ago, while Mr. Whitcomb was state auditor. Appended to the testimony will be found the letter of the state auditor in reference to this section, marked "Exhibit C."

The same witness testifies that it was general talk among lumbermen that if they could get a stumpage forty or school section, they could make a good deal of money out of it and their stumpage would not cost them much. It also appears by the evidence that a certain lumberman, whose name is in the possession of the committee, cut 39,000 feet of timber from forty acres of internal improvement land, for which the state never received a dollar. Section 36, town 42, range 26, was bought by another lumber company at $2 per 1000 upon a fraudulent estimate that it contained only 250,000 feet, while the testimony taken before your committee of a witness who run the line along the edge of it and carefully examined the adjoining sections goes to show that it contained nearly five million feet, worth at least $3 per thousand. It is testified by another witness that section 16, town 153, range 33, had been entirely stripped of the timber and three of the forty acre tracts therein, containing pine, has been sold as agricultural land. Another witness, who had been upon this land at the time and made examination of it, testifies that there was at least 2,000,000 feet of pine timber upon the section, and that some had placed it as high as 2,500,000 feet; that in addition to this, he thought there was fully 200,000 feet of oak timber; that the section was upon the edge of a lake so that the logs could easily be rafted to a mill close at hand and within forty rods of the Northern Pacific railroad. The value of this timber, as sworn to by this witness, was $7,525, while the state auditor shows by his letter appended to the testimony and marked "Exhibit D," dated April 5th, 1893, and addressed to the chairman of this committee, that the whole amount derived by the state from that section for timber for the school fund amounted to $309.14, and that amount has not yet been paid.

The Mass of Fraud.

It must not be forgotten that we are dipping in here and there into the mass of fraud, and that these witnesses, few in number, have generally been discovered by accident or by voluntary statements made by citizens who had knowledge of the facts. It is fair to presume that if such a gigantic fraud as this, involving a robbery of over $7,000 on one section is true, it must have been a sample of thousands of other cases of the same kind. There is no doubt upon the mind of your committee that school lands, as well as other lands belonging to the state, have been the subject, during many years past, of combination between the buyers for the express purpose of preventing competition and beating down the price and defrauding the state. While it appears that $3 per thousand has been the ruling price for stumpage in the state at large, in a great many cases the school fund has received but $1 to $1.50 per thousand feet. It appears in this connection that section 36, town 57, range 23, was estimated by the state cruisers to contain 500,000 feet, valued at $2 per thousand, while the real value of the same was at least $3.50 per thousand (see page 170 of testimony). We have not been able to ascertain whether the estimate of the quantity of pine upon land was as far out of the way as the estimate of the price. We would also call the attention of the senate to the letter of the state auditor to the chairman of the committee, dated April 5, 1893, marked "Exhibit E," and appended to the testimony, in which he refers to the amount of pine sold upon the same section. It shows how grossly inaccurate were the estimates of the parties employed by the state to estimate the amount of timber upon state lands. It seems to our committee that such errors must have been committed purposely, and in the interest of those taking timber from the state.

Your committee would also report that the evidence before them shows that the surveyor general of logs and lumber for the Second district, employed as one of his deputies a certain party whose duty it was to scale on the river bank in 1891 the amount of pine cut by one J. T. Welsh, on the Willow river, to sell to the Ackley Lumber company. A very small amount of the whole of the logs hauled was reported to him as being hauled from a school section, to-wit: Section sixteen (16), township one hundred and forty-two (142), range twenty-five (25), and the rest from land owned by private parties; but the witness learned from the teamsters who hauled the logs that the whole of them were being taken from the said school section. When the surveyor general visited the place the witness told him that he had learned that

Robbed of Its Timber.

the school land was being robbed of its timber, whereupon, as the witness testifies, the surveyor general, who was the paid agent of the state to protect its interests, told him that "it was none of his business—you attend to your scaling and let these fellows go. Don't pay any attention to that. You take what they give you; we have nothing to do with it." It appears from the testimony of the deputy that he kept a record of the amount of timber so taken; and that while but 359,230 feet were ostensibly taken from the school land the amount really taken therefrom was 3,305,960 feet. The witness notified the state auditor of the facts, and the clerk of the land department afterwards sent for him and said to him that he had rescaled the land and found his statements correct, and that he had collected $8,000 from the lumber company for the pine so taken; and he paid said witness $100 as a present from the state for his valuable information.

Books Badly Mixed.

Your committee is constrained to say that when it became necessary to ascertain certain facts from the state auditor, they found the books and accounts in such a state that the information could not be obtained until a certain clerk was brought in to explain matters. It seems to them that the books and accounts should be rescued from their present condition of confusion. In saying this we do not desire to reflect upon the present state auditor. The confusion began long before he assumed the duties of his office.

The evidence taken forces your committee to the conclusion that the school fund of this state has been robbed by these and similar arts of millions of dollars of its property. We have only been able to find a comparatively few isolated cases, but if we apply the same ration of fraud to all the school lands in the pine region, the loss to the state must have been enormous. We will not go so far as to say that the state officers were a direct party to these frauds and shared in the plunder, although some of the witnesses have so testified, but we can certainly hold them responsible for great neglect of duty; nor do these wrongs seem to have been confined to any one year or any one state officer; they range back as far as our investigation has penetrated. The lumbermen seem to have banded themselves together. The evidence shows that no assistance has been given to facilitate the state in any researches that were attempted to be made, and in fact impediments were thrown in the way of all investigation. One witness testifies directly that offers of money were made to him to induce him not to make honest estimates for the state auditor, and your committee is satisfied that a vast amount of corruption has surrounded the entire business. It is a horrible part of this whole matter that men of large wealth and high social position joined in this scheme to plunder the little children of the state of their patrimony. It would have been bad enough if the ignorant and vicious had resorted to such practices, but when the

Pillars of the Churches.

pillars of the churches and the ornaments of society have joined in the work, it seems to evidence the rottenness of our whole social conditions.

These robberies were not confined to the pine lands alone, but it appears that the state has been plundered of its hard wood timber to large amounts, although there is no law, as your committee believes, to justify the state auditor in selling a single stick of the oak, ash, elm, basswood, etc., except with the land at public sale. In some cases wood has been sold as cord wood, although the officers of the state must have well understood that when the land was so stripped and nothing left but the stumps that it would be very difficult to sell it for agricultural lands.

Your committee is informed by high legal authority that there is no law which authorizes the sale of hard wood timber on lands belonging to this state; and they understand that the price of oak is rapidly advancing in consequence of the demand for it for manufacturing purposes; and that from the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast there are no large supplies of oak timber except in this state; and that it is in the interest of the state that all its hardwood timber should be carefully looked after and protected from depredation. The evidence shows that oak timber on state lands has recently been sold for $2 per M, while in many parts of the state it is worth $8 per M.

We find that the most cunning and ingenious practices have been resorted to to perpetrate these frauds; for instance, a price would be offered for the stumpage—which had probably been estimated at one-fourth its true amount by the state officers—which could not properly be paid by any person not being in the ring and not knowing the true amount. This drove out competition, while the man who was guilty of the fraud made up for the loss on what he paid for by the vast amount he stole or what he did not pay for.

University Lands.

The statement your committee has made as to school lands applies with equal force to the university lands. That great institution, which is the head of the public school system of this state, seems to have been plundered in an equally outrageous manner. The committee proposes, during the remainder of the session, to go still more fully into this branch of the subject. It appears that the timber has been sold in many cases at prices ranging from $1 to $3 per thousand upon an estimated amount of pine upon the section, and one witness testifies that where the state scale showed but 150,000 feet cut upon a tract of land, twelve times that amount had really been taken from the land, and the state university had lost the difference. Another instance is given where section 31 town 57, range 24, was sold to an individual at $1.75 per thousand, while the testimony shows that it was worth $3.50 per thousand.

Swamp Lands.

We pass now to the subject of swamp lands. These seem to have been also a prolific field of fraud. The evidence shows that prominent lumbermen have large contracts with the railroad companies under which they send men to examine the state swamp lands, and when they find tracts that are well timbered and desirable they make application to the railroad companies, and the companies then apply to the state for the land as a part of their grant from the state. As soon as they get title to the land they turn it over to these lumbermen at an agreed price per acre. The tracts of land thus selected are really not swamp land except in a technical sense for pine does not grow in swamps. In this way the very choicest part of the timber lands of the state are culled out for the benefit of speculators and the refuse left in the hands of the state. Not satisfied with this ingenious scheme these men go still further. It is in evidence that they do not place their deeds on record, and the title to the land appears to still remain in the railroad company, and the land thus escapes taxation. These lands are some of them covered with a magnificent growth of pine timber. In some cases a forty-acre tract will have on it from $3,000 to $4,000 worth of pine. One witness testifies that it is useless to attempt to contest the right of the purchaser, because the state officers appear to be in sympathy with the lumbermen. Your committee on this point are not able to speak authoritatively, but trust the matter will be a subject of future investigation.

United States Government Land.

There is a mass of evidence before your committee as to the fraudulent manner in which pine land has been obtained from the United States government, and much more evidence could have been obtained on this subject; but your committee did not feel that it had any authority to inquire into matters outside of the state lands. The evidence shows, however, that shanties worth $5 each were made of a few sticks, with fragments of broken glass or bottles stuck through holes as an excuse for windows, and a few grains of corn and beans were planted with a stick in the ground, so that the claimants would be able to swear they had a lawful residence and garden. By these shameful devices the United States government has been cheated out of millions of acres under the pre-emption and homestead laws, while the parties who went through this pretense of a residence sold out for from $200 to $500 each to some wealthy lumberman who had employed them to go there and who was well aware that the claimant must commit perjury before the title of the land could pass to him. It is claimed before your committee that not 10 per cent of the entries made in the timber regions are genuine, and that 90 per cent are a cover for fraud.

The Revenues Defrauded.

We now approach another and very important branch of this investigation, to wit: The extent to which the revenues of this state have been defrauded by failure to assess lands or to assess them for what they were really worth in proportion to other lands assessed in this state. The evidence discloses the fact that the county of Itasca embraces about 5,400 square miles, or one-fourteenth of the whole state. About one-third of this area, or in the neighborhood of one million acres, has been patented to individuals from the United States, and of this land over one-half, or in the neighborhood of six hundred acres, has been assessed and taxed at an average valuation of a little over $3 per acre. About one-half of the personal estate of the county also escapes taxation. The county has been miserably mismanaged and the result is it has an indebtedness of nearly $20,000, while it has about $10,000 of improvements to show for it. Nearly all the officers of the said county, as shown by the evidence before this committee, are employed by the great lumber companies operating in said county, or by individual lumbermen. The evidence also shows that at the time the county was organized a resident of the city of Minneapolis, who was largely interested in a lumber company in said county, was appointed as one of the commissioners thereof. This was the same man who bought the timber claim just referred to, and who was a member of the lumber company who furnished supplies for the United States surveyor. While acting as county commissioner of Itasca county he continued to reside in the city of Minneapolis with his family, and he appears to have been made county commissioner simply to assist the lumber company in the operations by which it was to deprive the state of its taxes. It is claimed by witnesses who appeared before this committee that while parties resident in the county, or small concerns not in the ring, were assessed upon their property at a high valuation, the great lumbermen, who were the favorites of the combination, got off entirely from payment of taxes or were assessed for much less than the real value thereof—in some cases for less than one-tenth of a fair valuation. The assessment of the property of the county seems to have been conducted in a shameful manner. The present assessor has been in the employ of another of those lumber companies, and we have reason to believe is still so employed.

Could Have Added Millions.

While the law of the state requires the assessor to personally visit and examine the land to be assessed, his own evidence shows that out of seventy towns in the county he visited but thirteen. This witness admitted to your comittee that where he had made personal inspection of the land he had raised the assessment, in many cases, to a high figure as compared with the former assessment, in one case raising a tract of land from $120 to $1,800, and he admitted that if he had personally inspected the rest of the county and had made a similar increase it would have added millions to the taxable real estate of the county. It is but justice to say that the reason the county assessor did not visit all the towns in the county was that he was prevented, as he alleges, from so doing by the action of the other county officials. He admitted, to use his exact words, "That a man in Winona could make as good an assessment of the county as he had made of the towns that he had not visited." Your committee is forced to the conclusion that millions of dollars' worth of property have escaped assessment in that county alone, and that the undervaluation of such as has been assessed will amount to a vast sum. It is in evidence before your committee that the county of Itasca and the state itself has never received one-tenth its just proportion of taxes on real estate in Itasca county, and it appears by the statement of one witness that a part of the Cannon Falls Improvement company's land, now owned by private parties and therefore subject to taxation, has not been assessed at all. Your committee are of the opinion that one man cannot assess a county of the size of Itasca county, but it would require three men with several assistants several months to properly do the work required by law.

It also appears that there are in the said county of Itasca two private railroads or tramways used for the transportation of logs. These are well built, wide gauge roads. They pay no tax to the state upon their gross earnings and they completely escape all local taxation. These two roads aggregate a length of about thirty miles and represent a large amount of money invested therein—not less than $160,000—and should bear their reasonable share of the burdens of the state. In addition to the transportation of logs for their owners, they also carry freight for third parties.

The assessor referred to testified before your committee that, acting under the instructions of the county auditor, he entirely omitted to examine one township in which certain prominent lumbermen own large quantities of pine land. While he raised the assessment upon other lands, he had not, in consequence of these instructions of the county auditor, made a similar examination or increase in the assessment of the lands in said township.

While these gigantic frauds have been practiced upon the revenues of the state, the bona fide settlers of the county of Itasca have been compelled to bear unjust and needless burdens for the purpose of supporting the government and protecting the property of the lumber firms. While the total assessment of the county for the present year is but a little over $2,000,000, we believe the cash value of the timber alone standing in the county, which is subject to assessment, amounts to $20,000,000. The annual cut of logs amounts to about 265,000,000 feet, worth $1,500,000.

It must be remembered that these revelations refer to but a small part of the area that could be examined by a proper system of investigation, and that these facts as to the frauds upon the revenue refer altogether to one county.

The Remedy.

The committee feels that it would be a crime on the part of the state when the knowledge of these robberies is brought home to the legislature, to stand still and do nothing to punish the plunderers of the people and prevent similar atrocities in the future. Such a course would simply encourage every adventurer in the state to join in the spoliation. The committee therefore recommends that some body, commission or committee be created, with ample power to carry on the work after the close of the session, as the committee proposes to keep on taking testimony up to the last hour. Each member of the new commission could be given power to administer oaths and send for persons and papers and employ agents to inspect the lands which have been sold. To prevent the appearance of creating lucrative offices, the committee suggests that these commissioners be paid only their expenses, believing that there is public spirit enough to be found to undertake the work. The commissioners could go to separate portions of the state and send out agents and collect the facts. The statute of limitations does not run against the state, and if the matter is properly pushed, suits can be brought against those who have defrauded the state and millions turned into the public treasury. If the facts revealed are as striking and terrible as those laid before the committee, the governor could call an extra session next winter to take the proper and necessary steps in the premises. The report is signed by Senators Keller, Donnelly, J. D. Smith, Dedon and Leavitt, the committee. They accompanied it with a joint resolution to carry into force and effect the suggestions which close the report, and appropriate $5,000 to pay the expenses. The names of the commissioners were not inserted and the joint resolution was laid over until to-day to give senators an opportunity to give some reflection to the matter. They also introduced a bill, which was passed under suspension of rules, suspending the sale of timber on state lands for two years.

Hood's Cures



Son of John L. McMurray
Of Ravenswood, W. Va.

A Father's Gratitude

Impels Him to Tell How His Son Was Saved

"I write this simply because I feel it a duty to humanity, so that others affected as my son was **may know how to be cured.** When he was 7 years old a white swelling came on his right leg below the knee, drawing his leg up at right angles, and causing him intense suffering. He could not walk and I considered him

A Confirmed Cripple.

The swelling was lanced and discharged freely. At length we decided to take him to Cincinnati for a surgical operation. He was so weak and poor we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla to build up his strength. To our **great surprise,**

Hood's Sarsaparilla

not only gave strength but caused the sore, after discharging several pieces of bone, to entirely heal up. His leg straightened out, and he now runs everywhere, as lively as any boy." J. L. McMURRAY, Notary Public, Ravenswood, W. Va.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion cure headache. Try a box.

A FEW TIMELY "DON'TS."

Addressed Principally to New Yorkers, but Useful Anywhere.

Don't imagine that you are known the world over because you were written up in the Murray Hill Gazette. There are families in the southwestern part of Texas that never read the Murray Hill Gazette.

Don't sneer at the fellow who doesn't wear striped trousers during Easter. He may be the man who holds a first mortgage on the house you live in and just ready to foreclose.

Don't swear at your club waiter. It does him no harm and makes the house committee envious.

Don't make free use of the names of your female friends. It is taken for granted by your club associates that you are personally acquainted with everybody in the Four Hundred, male and female, and besides you may get the names wrong.

Don't arrive at the theater during the second act of the tragedy. The audience will scrutinize your dress more closely if you come in between the acts, when the interest lags.

Don't criticize the manners of a fellow clubman, especially if he be in training in the gymnasium.

Don't turn in your pew to look at the face in the new spring bonnet. You may obstruct the view of the man in the front pew, who is unmarried.

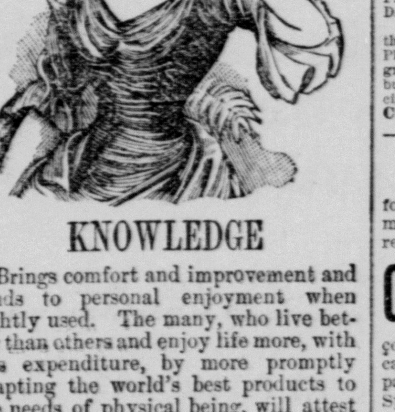
Don't—if you are a woman—lecture your husband because he has chalk on his business suit. The same material that is used on a billiard cue is used in his banking office, and he is, therefore, prepared with a conciliatory reply.—The Club.

Internal Heat in the Earth.

There are very important evidences of internal heat derived from the universal phenomenon of a fairly uniform increase of temperature in all deep wells, mines, borings or tunnels. This increase has been usually reckoned as 1 deg. Fahrenheit for each sixty feet of descent, but a recent very careful estimate by Prof. Prestwich, derived from the whole of the available data, gives 1 deg. Fahrenheit to every 47.5 feet of descent. It is a curious indication of the universality of this increase that even in the coldest parts of Siberia, where the soil is frozen to a depth of 620 feet, there is a steady increase in the temperature of this frozen soil from the surface downward.

A Jersey City man has a museum of doorknobs numbering over 3,000 specimens.

Forty-four guns are fired for a national salute, one for each state.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH
Price 50 cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
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JUMBO. The Alexandra Improved Cream Separator; capacity 2,500 to 4,000 pounds per hour; two horse power will run it. Also new model HAND SEPARATOR for the sale of which AGENTS are WANTED in every section. Manufacturers of everything in the line of machinery and supplies for butter and cheese factories. Send for catalogue. Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co., 240 to 254 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Boschee's German Syrup is more successful in the treatment of Consumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North, in damp New England, in the fickle Middle States, in the hot, moist South—everywhere. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consumption. In brief it has been used by millions and its the only true and reliable Consumption Remedy.

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LEWIS' 98% LYE POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED)
The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the *best perfumed* Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling.* It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.
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25 DOSES 25c THE GREAT **SHILOH'S CURE.** TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25c 50c & $1.00
Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For *Consumption* it has no rival; has cured thousands where all others failed; will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER. 25 cts.

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Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50 cts. Injector free.



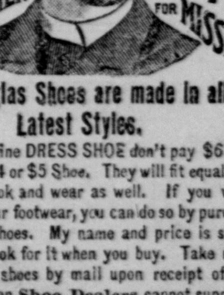
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WATERPROOF COAT in the World!
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It sweetens offensive breath and restores lost taste and smell. Price, $2, or sent C. O. D. if desired.
As premium will be given with this Medicator; for the next 30 days, a deck of World's Fair Souvenir Playing Cards. On the face of each card is lithographed, in seven colors, one of the World's Fair buildings. The latest novelty produced. Stamps for circulars. Agents wanted. Chicago Medicator Co., 191 South Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

NO. 236 for body color, and No. 234 for trimming makes an artistic combination for painting a residence. These colors are found on the
Clare-Speaker Paint
color card. Many more excellent combinations can be made. Remember, if you expect to paint, that it will pay you to use The Clare-Speaker Paint. It wears longer, covers more surface and produces a more beautiful finish than any other paint. It costs you less and pleases you better.
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Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c in stamps for a box of 100; assorted sizes.
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Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair, they will give you more comfort and service for the money than any other make. Best in the world.



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The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

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Obeyed Orders.

One of the worst cases of a literal mind is reported by the Chicago Mail:

A guest hurried up to the hotel clerk's counter. He had just ten minutes in which to pay his bill, reach the station and board the train.

"Whew!" he exclaimed. "I've forgotten something. Here, boy, run up to my room, B 48, and see if I have left my tooth-brush and sponge. Hurry; I've only five minutes now."

The boy hurried. In four minutes he returned, out of breath.

"Yes, sir," he panted. "You left them."

Ask your druggist for a bottle of the Quaker Catarrh Cure. Different from all other remedies. It is applied directly to parts affected and gives immediate and permanent relief for all forms of catarrh, colds in the head, influenza, &c. A guarantee can be had with each bottle to refund money if not satisfactory. If you will send us your name and address on a postal card we will send you a sample bottle free of all expense. Address QUAKER MED. ASS'N, S. Paul, Minn

Every gem known to the lapidary has been found in the United States.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

The Mississippi and its tributaries have 12,854 miles of navigable water.

Send Your Name and Address
To George S. Beall & Co., Minneapolis, and receive their new "Reliable Fashion Catalogue," for spring and summer of '93.

In the space of a minute the polypus can change its form 100 times.

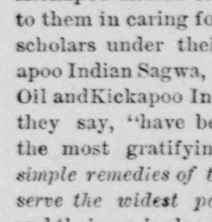
For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The best opals are obtained from Hungary and Honduras.

MERIT ACKNOWLEDGED

By the Sisters of Mercy.

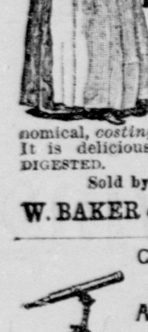
The Kickapoo Indian Remedies Found to be Invaluable at a Famous New England Preparatory School.—Their Use is Always Found to be Beneficial.



The Sisters of Mercy who conduct the St. Augustine's Preparatory Boarding School at Hartford, Conn., write that they find the Kickapoo Indian Remedies invaluable to them in caring for the health of the scholars under their charge. "Kickapoo Indian Sagwa, Kickapoo Indian Oil and Kickapoo Indian Cough Cure" they say, "have been used here with the most gratifying results. *These simple remedies of the Indian race deserve the widest possible recognition,* and their use is always beneficial." The

Kickapoo Indian Remedies,
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KICKAPOO INDIAN SAGWA,
The Grandest Remedy of the Universe.
For the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies — OR — **Other Chemicals** are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.



It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

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GUNDLACH OPTICAL CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., MANUFACTURE A FIRST-CLASS **ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE,** of three inches clear aperture, mounted complete, and equipped with celestial and terrestial eye-pieces, and accompanied by a fine Star Atlas, for $100.00. Send for Special Circular.

THE FOAM OF THE SEA

No Matter What the Color of the Water, the Froth Will Be White.

No one can have failed to notice that the foam along the shore of the sea or of a lake is white. No matter how deep the blue of the water may be, there is the same whiteness of the froth at its edge. For that matter, all foam is white. If the blackest ink in the world is beaten into foam, the foam will be as white as the froth of milk. The reason for this is that we see all objects by reflected light. If they reflect all the rays they appear white; if they absorb all the rays they seem to be black. The ink absorbs all the light, and is black. When it is beaten into froth, the little bubbles reflect all the light from their surfaces—for their extreme thinness makes them practically nothing but surface—and thus they are white. For the same reason any colored stone shows white when it has been ground to powder. Take the blackest marble and reduce it to small grains, and these will appear white, because their surfaces now reflect all the light. If the polished surface of the same marble be only a little scratched, as with a nail or drill-point, the effect will be a light-colored streak. One of the ways of testing stones and minerals is to observe the color of the streak as compared with the natural surface. If one watches the water falling over the rock at Niagara he may see it of an emerald green near the upper part of the fall. Much the same effect is produced when billows are just curving into breakers on the beach directly in front of us. A similar tint is seen in blocks of thin ice. The absorption and reflection of light are the same under all these conditions. Again, the froth at the foot of the fall and that at the edge of the sea is all of it equally white. So, too, if we pound the ice into small particles, they will be as white as the foam. The same point is illustrated in the appearance of the tiny particles of dew on the spider's web as compared with the larger drops suspended from the tips of blades of grass. All the more strikingly is the difference seen if the cold has converted dew and water into frost and ice. The frost sparkles from the innumerable faces of its the fall. uchM the same effect is proly shining surface. Frost and snow are white because of the smallness of their particles and the great number of their reflecting surfaces. All the light being reflected, they can be only of this color. —Churchman.

Making it Black for Him.

The Cook—See heah, you idjot, what you mixin' soot inter dat coffee fur? Is you done gone crazy?

The Waitress—Crazy? No. A German in de dining-room dar said he didn't want any yallar dish water in his'n, but if I'd bring 'im a cup of black coffee he'd gib me a quartah.

"Remember that in Garfield tea you have an unfailing remedy for indigestion, sick headache, and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c, 50c, and $1."

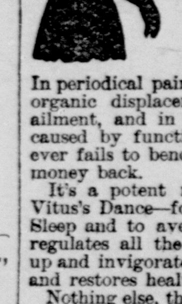
The Scriptures have been published in 304 languages.

A Pleasure Trip

Spoiled by sea sickness is a woeful disappointment. This should be guarded against. The preventive is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, whether on the broad Atlantic or some land-locked bay, affords an efficient protection against or remedy for mal de mer to the voyager. Emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers find it a useful companion. It removes dyspepsia, liver, bowel and kidney irregularity, and rheumatism.

The first daguerreotypes made in the United States were taken in 1839.

The Romans had no hinges; all their doors turned on pivots.



WITH YOUR HANDS TIED by some chronic "female complaint" or weakness, what can you expect? There's nothing you can accomplish—nothing you can enjoy. And no good reason for it. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will *cure* you, safely and certainly, if you'll give it faithful use.

For every one of these womanly troubles, this is the only remedy so sure that it can be *guaranteed*. In periodical pains, bearing-down sensations, organic displacements, and every kindred ailment, and in all the nervous disorders caused by functional derangements—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

It's a potent remedy for Chorea or St. Vitus's Dance—for Insomnia or Inability to Sleep and to avert threatened insanity. It regulates all the natural functions, builds up and invigorates the entire female system, and restores health and strength.

Nothing else, though it may be better for a dealer to sell, can be "just as good" for you to buy.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

MINNESOTA Grown Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses, etc. Largest and Most Northern Nursery. Established 1868. Hardy Iron Clad Varieties at prices of tender sorts. CATALOGUE AND PRICES MAILED **TREES FREE!** Address THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

SAPOLIO

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

HALL'S ★ ★ ★

City of Toledo,
Lucas Co., } S. S.
State of Ohio.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Frank J. Cheney

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

NOTARIAL SEAL LUCAS CO., O.

A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS TAKEN **INTERNALLY,** and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

CATARRH

TESTIMONIALS:

E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl."

J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh."

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is Sold by all Dealers in Patent Medicines.

PRICE 75 CENTS A BOTTLE.

CURE

THE ONLY GENUINE HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS MANUFACTURED BY **F. J. CHENEY & CO.,** TOLEDO, O.

Testimonials sent free on application. ★ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE STORY TELLER



L-I-A-N-E.

(Chapter III. Continued.)

"No, I will not; he is a rustic, but he does not look wicked. Indeed, I have conceived a sort of admiration for him, and you are too generous, I am sure, to nurse your prejudice against him, though, anyhow, you have no reason to be afraid of him, since he carries no sword and your sister Anne is always by you."

"Bravo!" laughed the light-hearted girl; "I must give up since everybody is against me—I even promise not to run away when he comes, and to put my best work on the picture. Shall I be taken into favor again, on these conditions?"

Liane answered her by a kiss, while I arranged the easel and colors, when she set to work, succeeding marvelously.

"Our millionaire ought to be more than contented, for you never did so well before. I am almost sorry you refused the bank-note. You are giving him ten times the value of his money."

"That shall be my revenge!"

IV.

Anthime Barbejean was exact in keeping his appointment. The ladies received him with the simple politeness habitual with them. The admiration he expressed when his "Valley of Tonques" was presented him had a simple charm which is the most flattering of eulogists for artists.

"There is the very spot where I first saw you," pointing to it with his finger. "That has been my favorite walk from childhood, especially on summer afternoons when, just before sunset, the mists rise from the sea. For me this is more than a picture—it is a memory. I thank you, Mademoiselle, I thank you!" Shyly and awkwardly he placed the painting on the chair from which he had risen, and, taking a small roll from his pocket, he offered it to Liane. She hesitated a moment before accepting it, but Barbejean said quickly: "You need have no fear, it is only fifty francs. I shall not repeat my indiscretion of the other day. But I should be very glad of other sketches of my domains at the same price. Pray do not refuse me, the obligation will be mine."

"But how can we know—"

"That will be easy, and without imposing on you my advice or company. Go anywhere you like about Trouville and ask the first peasant you meet which are my lands—then select for yourself. When finished send the pictures to me. My house is as well known as my other property. May I hope you will do this, Mademoiselle?"

"We promise you, yes, and are grateful for your offer," said Liane. But this did not satisfy the young man, for, turning to Alice, he interrogated her by a look.

"I ratify the promise my sister has made," she said. "You shall have all the water-colors I can do while in Trouville."

"Thanks!" cried Anthime in frank delight; "I am your servant!" Then all his former embarrassment returned, and he retired covered with blushes.

"Poor fellow!" said Liane for the second time.

"Really he improves on acquaintance. He gave his orders to-day with astonishing delicacy," was Alice's verdict.

V.

Some days after, I met Barbejean face to face as I was leaving a ship on the quai. We bowed, but exchanged no words. Several times we passed each other in our promenade, and I could see that he wished to speak to me. So, under pretext of a cigar, I stopped and asked for a light.

"With pleasure," he replied, in a tone which proved it was not a mere repetition of an idle formula. My cigar lit, we walked side by side, exchanging the usual trivialities of conversation, until he paused suddenly, and, looking me full in the face, said, "Are you a relative of the Mademoiselles Thevenot?"

"I have not that honor. I am only their friend."

"Have you known them long?"

"Scarcely a month."

"Yet you seem very intimate with them?"

"Would you like to know the history of this intimacy?"

"Indeed I should."

I then told him what I have here written. "Then," he said, "these ladies are without family and have no fortune except what they gain by their own hand—so much the better!"

"How so much the better?"

The young nabob avoided an explanation, but blushed to the roots of his hair, for this giant was sensitive as a school-girl. There was a moment's pause, when Anthime observed with sincere warmth, "The eldest appears to be an admirable character!"

"An admirable character!" I repeated in the same tone.

"But the youngest is very pretty!"

"Very pretty, indeed! You have noticed that, have you?"

At this Barbejean again became scarlet. A second pause ensued, during which I made a motion to leave him. But he stopped me. "Shall I speak frankly to you?"

"Speak on!"

"At first I thought you were the lover of these ladies."

"Of both?"

"No, of one or the other."

"Monsieur Barbejean," I replied with sternness, "allow me to inform you that, in the first place, I am not gallant by nature; and that in the second, your supposition is a gross insult to such angels of purity."

I expected to see the giant turn purple with rage, or perhaps choke me in his wrath. But instead of that his breast heaved as if a mountain's weight had been lifted from it, and a flash of joy illumined his eyes as he said: "You have given me more pleasure than I can tell," and, grasping my hand till it ached, he dashed away up the rocky hill. Reaching a small elevation he stopped, and gazed long in the direction of the tiny house occupied by the sisters.

"So this Norman bear is in love with one of my white doves!" thought I.

VI.

I was careful to make no mention of my conversation, or of the surmise to which it had given rise, and, indeed, nothing further occurring to justify it, it soon slipped out of my mind like a dream.

Anthime became invisible, and Alice sent him two more sketches which were paid for without any remark. Fearing to abuse his generosity, Liane advised a little delay before sending more. Two weeks passed, when the following letter was received by Alice, written in large, scrawling characters and several faults in spelling:

"Mademoiselle: You have sent me nothing for a long time, so permit me to suggest a subject—the fountain of Saint Arnould, where little children are dipped to strengthen them. My mother believed in its efficacy, as the Norman peasant women do now. So this will be a souvenir of her. I will not offer to pay more for it, though I should like it larger. —Anthime Barbejean."

Liane made no objection to this request, and the tone of the letter raised the writer in my estimation. As to Alice, she had long desired to sketch the ruins of Saint Arnould and seized the opportunity with delight. I begged to accompany them. So at daybreak the next morning we set off on our artistic pilgrimage.

The old priory of St. Arnould lies at the foot of a picturesque hill on the other side of the Tonques. History has little to say of Arnould d'Iveline, except that he was canonized in the sixteenth century and that the priory was probably built upon what had been a simple Merovingian hermitage. The nave and square of the chapel belonged to the Neustrian period, and the side chapel, which was battered into ruins during the Revolution, was added during the fifteenth century.

Healthy Norman vegetation seems to have taken upon itself the task of repairing the insult offered the saint by his fellow men. Nothing more charming or picturesque can be conceived than the mingling of Roman and Gothic ruins with the fantastic exuberance of this Norman vegetation. Magnificent ash trees rise in the center of the roofless church and cover it with a dome of foliage. Ivy climbs the broken columns, throws its hardy garlands across the shattered arches and completely covers the old towers. Shrubs and friendly plants grow amid the cracked marbles of the pavement, a young elm thrives upon a broken capital, lilybells jangle upon carvings of the ogives, and a wall-flower sheds its sweet breath from a niche once occupied by the statue of a saint.

A little way from the chapel are two fountains. One in the form of a bath is that referred to by Athime; the other, dedicated to St. Claire, is thought to be effectual in diseases of the eye. Twice a year this place is thronged with pilgrims who kneel under the shadow of the crumbling arches, but the rest of the twelvemonth it is the most silent and solitary spot in the neighborhood of Trouville.

The first rays of the sun were glimmering through the dense foliage gently stirred by a faint breeze, as we reached our halting place. The dew still lay upon grass and herb, while here and there a dim wreath of mist floated over the greensward. After enjoying these beauties of nature for a time, Alice commenced her work, Liane took out her embroidery, while I wandered idly about gathering wild flowers for my companions, or seated on the grass read the fragments from Jocelyn. Alice applauded the poet enthusiastically, but Liane, who said nothing, ended by weeping. This story of fraternal sacrifice, was it not, alas! her own history?

When the hour for luncheon arrived, our napkins were spread on a mossy stone and we did honor to the provisions with which we were furnished at common expense. Then, while the sisters resumed their occupations, I ascended the hill to the isle of the celebrated Chateau of Lassay, around which cluster memories of the Grande Mademoiselle and Madame de Pompadour, and whose only remaining vestige is a small pavilion on a naked hill, used as a landmark for sailors.

On my return Liane said, "We have been hearing footsteps in the chapel."

"I hardly think it possible, unless some one has passed by here."

"We have seen no one."

"I will go and see."

A few steps behind the ruins, in a cottage lost among the trees, dwells a lonely woman, guardian of the keys. When I asked for them she appeared strangely embarrassed, but finally said, "The rear door is open." Through this door the chapel could be entered without our seeing or suspecting it. Pushing gently against the half-open door, I entered quietly. The silence was profound, but in the deep embrasure of the eastern ogive there was the figure of a man kneeling in an angle which sheltered him completely from outside observation. It was Anthime Barbejean!

He was watching the sisters, and so absorbed was he that he neither saw me nor heard my approach. When I touched him lightly on the shoulder, he awoke as from a dream, and stood mute and motionless before me. It gave me time to observe how much he was changed. His face, once so ruddy and gay, was colorless and melancholy; his eyes, which he had forgotten to wipe, were brimming with tears. So touched was I with this singular sadness, that I did not utter a word of reproach, except the question, "Why do you spy upon them thus?"

"Do not tell them I was here," he urged with a supplicating gesture. "I am going away now." I made a sign equivalent to a promise, and the poor fellow disappeared. To doubt was no longer possible; he loved one of the sisters, but which? To tell the truth, I was pleased with my discovery. The ladies Thevenot were poor; he was rich. He was good and generous, I felt sure, and if unspoken love could effect so great a change in so brief a time, what metamorphosis might not be wrought by fulfilled longing. Turning over these thoughts in my mind, I returned slowly to my companions.

"Well?" they asked, in one breath.

"There is no one there."

VII.

"Come!" said Alice, "let us go."

"Already!" reproachfully exclaimed Liane.

"Have you forgotten that my lessons were postponed till this evening? What time is it, Monsieur?"

"Half-past two!"

"Delightful!" said Alice. "We can go home the longest way. Come!"

We had barely emerged from the green thicket which shuts in St. Arnold's before I said: "Take care, Alice. That dark cloud foretells nothing good."

"Bah!" she rejoined, "your dark cloud must keep quiet until we reach home."

We pursued our way along the wide path which formed a girdle about the meadow, but my predictions were speedily realized. The sky, which, all the morning, had been so purely blue, became a somber gray. The west wind blew violently, rolling up the regions of clouds from the horizon. The heat was intense, and that strange hush rested over nature which is a certain precursor of a tempest.

A few large drops fell—then a flash of lightning—a crash of thunder, and the storm burst, a true Norman downpour. The largest trees afforded no shelter, and not a house was in sight. To our right was a woody declivity, to our left an ocean of green.

Alice walked blithely along, laughing in the face of the storm. Liane accepted her drenching with silent patience. The squall, however, grew more and more violent, and such torrents of water beat against us that I felt really uneasy.

Suddenly, at a turning in the road, I saw smoke rising above the trees. We hurried our steps, and soon reached a hedge beyond which were some old apple-trees shedding the rain from their leaves on the roof of a house. "Let us go in. They cannot refuse us hospitality," said Liane.

I cannot describe the aspect of the court through which we passed. All I can remember are the old apple-trees shedding their warm tears, the fresh green of the grass in which were many small pools of water where a number of ducks dabbled and swam and quacked, at the height of duck felicity. A broad path covered with pebbles led directly to the house, which was large and built of bricks. The ground floor raised three or four steps above the yard, the long, diamond-paned windows, the steep tiled roof and tall chimney, proved its construction antedated the reign of Henri IV. The door being only half closed, I pushed it open and we entered the large square hall. There was no one there except a large black spaniel, who bounded from his rug to greet us with most inhospitable barks.

But scarcely had he approached my companions before he hushed his barking, fawning upon them and waving his long tail in a friendly fashion. "It is Monsieur Barbejean's dog!" said Liane.

"Can this be his house?" asked Alice.

"I hardly think so," returned her sister, "for everything here speaks of excellent housekeeping, and we know Monsieur Barbejean is a bachelor."

And in truth the hall was beautifully clean. Not a grain of dust tarnished the carefully waxed floor nor the old oak furniture, which shone as if that day polished; not a spot defiled the yellow walls, or the white curtains, or the bright panes, while the copper casseroles which hung upon the walls and the brass bars and bolts sparkled as in the most immaculate Flemish kitchen.

While the Mesdemoiselle Thevenot caressed the dog I went to the door to announce our presence. From a distant room a bizarre figure of a woman came toward me. I simply told her we had sought shelter from the storm, and desired to remain till it was over.

"I will go and tell Mademoiselle."

The servant soon returned, saying, "Mademoiselle is coming."

The person thus announced looked to be, at first sight, a young peasant, in her short skirt, wooden shoes and white cap. But on closer observation we perceived the cap to be of finest linen, the sabots contained tiny feet. Add to this fine eyes, a coquettish retrousee nose, teeth as brilliant in whiteness as those of a young dog, freshly tinted and delicate skin, and an expression of gay good-humor as pleasant to the sight as flowers in May. So must Arlette, the pretty washerwoman of Falaise, have looked when she charmed away the

(To be Continued.)

Deceiving His Employer.

Holman Hunt, who began life as clerk to an auctioneer and estate agent, was constantly drawing portraits when he should have been drawing up leases, and in his chosen profession, he was never slow to seize the flying moment.

"I won't buy your oranges," he said to an old woman who had entered the office in search of a customer, "but I'll paint your portrait." Old Hannah was delighted, and thereupon she was put on paper in her habit as she lived, her basket on her head and an orange in her hand.

But one incident of this tedious yet ambitious period of the artist's life never ceased to afford him amusement. The windows in his room were made of ground glass, and as he had little to do, he spent much of his time in drawing flies upon its roughened surface. A blot of ink sufficed for the body, and some delicate pencil strokes for the wings, and at a distance the deception was pefect.

Day by day the number increased, and one morning his employer came in, stopped before the window and exclaimed:

"I can't make out how it is! Every day that I come into this room there seem to be more and more flies!" and taking out his handkerchief, he attempted to brush them away.

Helped Out.

It was at a crowded political meeting in England. The audience could hardly breathe. Suddenly a quiet but determined-looking man surprised every one by exclaiming, "I want to put a question to the speaker."

Mr. Binks, the candidate who was speaking, replied, "Well, sir, I am here to answer questions."

"Then what did Mr. Gladstone say in 1862?"

"That is an absurd question; he has said so many things."

"Never mind. What did he say in 1862?"

Here the audience began to show signs of disapproval, and cries of "Turn him out!" rose from all parts of the house.

"I again repeat," cried the irrepressible one, "What did Mr. Gladstone—"

Here he was seized and thrust out of the hall. A friend accompanied him, and said, as soon as they regained their breath, "Why did you make such a fool of yourself repeating that idiotic question?"

"Because I wanted some fresh air, and I did not know how else to get out of the place."

The Broken Arm.

It is easy to forget how much children have to learn, and how the obvious facts of life and experience may be to them mysteries the most profound. So it happens frequently that true stories sound impossible, and of this class is perhaps a thing which a little Boston girl said last summer to her mother.

She was only three years old, and she had had no experience in the matter of broken limbs beyond that afforded by the casualties in her family of dolls. She had the misfortune to fall and break her own arm, and as soon as she discovered what had happened to her she cried out:

"O mamma, will it drop off?"

"No, darling," the mother answered; "I will hold it so that it will not hurt you till the doctor comes, and he will fix it all right."

"Well, mamma," the little one said, pressing her lips together and trying to be brave, "do hold on tight, so that the saw dust won't run out!"

He Knew It.

Put not your trust in a foreign language when you are tempted to say something about a stranger in his presence. An English writer tells for truth an anecdote related by a man who had returned to London after many years in India.

He was riding in an omnibus, when a man and his wife got in and took a seat opposite to him. Pretty soon the woman said to her husband in Hindustani:

"Dekho, Sahib ko kaisa bara nak hai," which means, "Look what a large nose that gentleman has."

The remark was true enough, but the lady was no doubt much surprised when the man of whom it was made took off his hat politely and replied in excellent Hindustani:

"Han, Sahib bahut bara nak hai," which being translated, means, "Yes, madam, I have a very large nose."

He Was Dead.

It was in a little country school in the mountains of Pennsylvania. One of the scholars was a bright little Irish girl, whose only difficulty was the study of geography. After much labor her teacher had succeeded in giving her a fair start, when she one day asked the child if she knew the name of the capital of the United States.

"No, ma'am," was the reply.

"Well, I will tell you, and then you must try to remember it," not doubting the pupil understood the word "capital" as used. "It is Washington."

With smiling eyes and dimpling cheeks the girl exclaimed:

"Why, I thought he was dead long ago!"—Detroit Free Press.

Breadth of View.

"We have such a delightful hour at our club!" said Mrs. Brown, with enthusiasm. "We are now looking into theosophy, and our president makes it so interesting!"

"Large club?" asked the somewhat indifferent listener.

"Not very. You see we are a club with a conscience. We do not admit any one who is not high-minded and anxious to improve. You never hear a word of gossip there or any slander."

"I suppose your neighbor, Mrs. Langley, belongs?"

"Oh, no, no, indeed! Of course we know there is such a person, but she hasn't brain enough to grasp theosophy. She devotes every minute to those children. She is very narrow."

Looked Like a Natural Sequence.

A queer coincidence occurred in one of the city churches last Sunday. During the service one of the ushers notified a physician in the congregation that a call had been made for him in the vestibule. The doctor bounced out with hat and overcoat, and was soon on his way to see a patient. About ten minutes later the usher walked down the aisle until he came opposite a well known undertaker. There was a whispered word or two, and the undertaker hurried out. It was not the same case, but he followed the doctor, and a broad smile floated out over the congregation. —Atlanta Journal.

Big Drops.

The influence of the scientific spirit is felt in all departments of modern literature.

A traveler in the tropics waxes enthusiastic over the suddenness and violence of a shower which overtook him and his companions.

"The raindrops," he says, "were of marvelous bigness, varying in size from a dime to 15 cents."

REEKING WITH FRAUD.

THE STATE ROBBED OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Astounding Revelations Made by the Senate Investigating Committee—The Timber Wealth of the State Ruthlessly Looted.

The following is a synopsis of the repor of the senate committee to investigate alleged irregularities in the sale taxation, etc., of school and other state lands as presented to the senate:

The Report.

The results of the committee's investigation will be a source of astonishment to the senate and to the people of the whole state. It is not too much to say that no committee ever appointed by any legislative body in this country has, for the length of time it has been able to give to the subject, exhumed such a mass of startling evidence. This evidence establishes, in the judgment of your committee, the conviction that the State of Minnesota has been robbed of millions of dollars' worth of its property during the past fifteen years, and that the most gigantic frauds have been practiced upon the school fund, a fund which every good citizen has hoped to see preserved undiminished for the benefit of the present generation and posterity. We find the laws for the collection of taxes in a vast area of the state made a farce and a laughing stock.

School Lands.

We will first turn to the consideration of the frauds upon the school fund. This seems to be a boundless sea of iniquity. It is impossible to tell how many million dollars have been stolen from the school fund, for we have not had the time to cover with our investigation either the whole period of the past or anything like the whole scope of the state. The evidence before your committee shows that in many, if not a majority of cases, the state received but a little over one-quarter of the amount justly its due. This great fraud is accomplished by false returns of the amount of timber cut and by low prices put upon the same, as is abundantly shown by the evidence before the committee.

Lost Over $2,500.

The evidence before your committee shows that 1,500,000 feet of logs, probably worth in the neighborhood of $4,500, were cut from section 16, town 54, range 25, while the books of the state auditor show that the amount received by the state from the section was less than $2,000. The school fund has therefore been defrauded out of over $2,500. This occurred twelve or thirteen years ago, while Mr. Whitcomb was state auditor. Appended to the testimony will be found the letter of the state auditor in reference to this section, marked "Exhibit C."

The same witness testifies that it was general talk among lumbermen that if they could get a stumpage forty or school section, they could make a good deal of money out of it and their stumpage would not cost them much. It also appears by the evidence that a certain lumberman, whose name is in the possession of the committee, cut 39,000 feet of timber from forty acres of internal improvement land, for which the state never received a dollar. Section 36, town 42, range 26, was bought by another lumber company at $2 per 1000 upon a fraudulent estimate that it contained only 250,000 feet, while the testimony taken before your committee of a witness who run the line along the edge of it and carefully examined the adjoining sections goes to show that it contained nearly five million feet, worth at least $3 per thousand. It is testified by another witness that section 16, town 133, range 33, had been entirely stripped of the timber and three of the forty acre tracts therein, containing pine, has been sold as agricultural land. Another witness, who had been upon this land at the time and made examination of it, testifies that there was at least 2,000,000 feet of pine timber upon the section, and that some had placed it as high as 2,500,000 feet; that in addition to this, he thought there was fully 200,000 feet of oak timber; that the section was upon the edge of a lake so that the logs could easily be rafted to a mill close at hand and within forty rods of the Northern Pacific railroad. The value of this timber, as sworn to by this witness, was $7,525, while the state auditor shows by his letter appended to the testimony and marked "Exhibit D," dated April 5th, 1893, and addressed to the chairman of this committee, that the whole amount derived by the state from that section for timber for the school fund amounted to $309.14, and that amount has not yet been paid.

The Mass of Fraud.

It must not be forgotten that we are dipping in here and there into the mass of fraud, and that these witnesses, few in number, have generally been discovered by accident or by voluntary statements made by citizens who had knowledge of the facts. It is fair to presume that if such a gigantic fraud as this, involving a robbery of over $7,000 on one section is true, it must have been a sample of thousands of other cases of the same kind. There is no doubt upon the mind of your committee that school lands, as well as other lands belonging to the state, have been the subject, during many years past, of combination between the buyers for the express purpose of preventing competition and beating down the price and defrauding the state. While it appears that $3 per thousand has been the ruling price for stumpage in the state at large, in a great many cases the school fund has received but $1 to $1.50 per thousand feet. It appears in this connection that section 36, town 57, range 23, was estimated by the state cruisers to contain 500,000 feet, valued at $2 per thousand, while the real value of the same was at least $3.50 per thousand (see page 170 of testimony). We have not been able to ascertain whether the estimate of the quantity of pine upon land was as far out of the way as the estimate of the price. We would also call the attention of the senate to the letter of the state auditor to the chairman of the committee, dated April 5, 1893, marked "Exhibit E," and appended to the testimony, in which he refers to the amount of pine sold upon the same section. It shows how grossly inaccurate were the estimates of the parties employed by the state to estimate the amount of timber upon state lands. It seems to our committee that such errors must have been committed purposely, and in the interest of those taking timber from the state.

Your committee would also report that the evidence before them shows that the surveyor general of logs and lumber for the Second district, employed as one of his deputies a certain party whose duty it was to scale on the river bank in 1891 the amount of pine cut by one J. T. Welsh, on the Willow river, to sell to the Ackley Lumber company. A very small amount of the whole of the logs hauled was reported to him as being hauled from a school section, to-wit: Section sixteen (16), township one hundred and forty-two (142), range twenty-five (25), and the rest from land owned by private parties; but the witness learned from the teamsters who hauled the logs that the whole of them were being taken from the said school section. When the surveyor general visited the place the witness told him that he had learned that

Robbed of Its Timber.

the school land was being robbed of its timber, whereupon, as the witness testifies, the surveyor general, who was the paid agent of the state to protect its interests, told him that "it was none of his business—you attend to your scaling and let these fellows go. Don't pay any attention to that. You take what they give you; we have nothing to do with it." It appears from the testimony of the deputy that he kept a record of the amount of timber so taken; and that while but 359,230 feet were ostensibly taken from the school land the amount really taken therefrom was 3,305,960 feet. The witness notified the state auditor of the facts, and the clerk of the land department afterwards sent for him and said to him that he had rescaled the land and found his statements correct, and that he had collected $8,000 from the lumber company for the pine so taken; and he paid said witness $100 as a present from the state for his valuable information.

Books Badly Mixed.

Your committee is constrained to say that when it became necessary to ascertain certain facts from the state auditor, they found the books and accounts in such a state that the information could not be obtained until a certain clerk was brought in to explain matters. It seems to them that the books and accounts should be rescued from their present condition of confusion. In saying this we do not desire to reflect upon the present state auditor. The confusion began long before he assumed the duties of his office.

The evidence taken forces your committee to the conclusion that the school fund of this state has been robbed by these and similar arts of millions of dollars of its property. We have only been able to find a comparatively few isolated cases, but if we apply the same ration of fraud to all the school lands in the pine region, the loss to the state must have been enormous. We will not go so far as to say that the state officers were a direct party to these frauds and shared in the plunder, although some of the witnesses have so testified, but we can certainly hold them responsible for great neglect of duty; nor do these wrongs seem to have been confined to any one year or any one state officer; they range back as far as our investigation has penetrated. The lumbermen seem to have banded themselves together. The evidence shows that no assistance has been given to facilitate the state in any researches that were attempted to be made, and in fact impediments were thrown in the way of all investigation. One witness testifies directly that offers of money were made to him to induce him not to make honest estimates for the state auditor, and your committee is satisfied that a vast amount of corruption has surrounded the entire business. It is a horrible part of this whole matter that men of large wealth and high social position joined in this scheme to plunder the little children of the state of their patrimony. It would have been bad enough if the ignorant and vicious had resorted to such practices, but when the

Pillars of the Churches.

pillars of the churches and the ornaments of society have joined in the work, it seems to evidence the rottenness of our whole social conditions.

These robberies were not confined to the pine lands alone, but it appears that the state has been plundered of its hard wood timber to large amounts, although there is no law, as your committee believes, to justify the state auditor in selling a single stick of the oak, ash, elm, basswood, etc., except with the land at public sale. In some cases wood has been sold as cord wood, although the officers of the state must have well understood that when the land was so stripped and nothing left but the stumps that it would be very difficult to sell it for agricultural lands.

Your committee is informed by high legal authority that there is no law which authorizes the sale of hard wood timber on lands belonging to this state; and they understand that the price of oak is rapidly advancing in consequence of the demand for it for manufacturing purposes; and that from the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast there are no large supplies of oak timber except in this state; and that it is in the interest of the state that all its hardwood timber should be carefully looked after and protected from depredation. The evidence shows that oak timber on state lands has recently been sold for $2 per M, while in many parts of the state it is worth $8 per M.

We find that the most cunning and ingenious practices have been resorted to to perpetrate these frauds; for instance, a price would be offered for the stumpage—which had probably been estimated at one-fourth its true amount by the state officers—which could not properly be paid by any person not being in the ring and not knowing the true amount. This drove out competition, while the man who was guilty of the fraud made up for the loss on what he paid for by the vast amount he stole or what he did not pay for.

University Lands.

The statement your committee has made as to school lands applies with equal force to the university lands. That great institution, which is the head of the public school system of this state, seems to have been plundered in an equally outrageous manner. The committee proposes, during the remainder of the session, to go still more fully into this branch of the subject. It appears that the timber has been sold in many cases at prices ranging from $1 to $3 per thousand upon an estimated amount of pine upon the section, and one witness testifies that where the state scale showed but 150,000 feet cut upon a tract of land, twelve times that amount had really been taken from the land, and the state university had lost the difference. Another instance is given where section 31 town 57, range 24, was sold to an individual at $1.75 per thousand, while the testimony shows that it was worth $3.50 per thousand.

Swamp Lands.

We pass now to the subject of swamp lands. These seem to have been also a prolific field of fraud. The evidence shows that prominent lumbermen have large contracts with the railroad companies under which they send men to examine the state swamp lands, and when they find tracts that are well timbered and desirable they make application to the railroad companies, and the companies then apply to the state for the land as a part of their grant from the state. As soon as they get title to the land they turn it over to these lumbermen at an agreed price per acre. The tracts of land thus selected are really not swamp land except in a technical sense for pine does not grow in swamps. In this way the very choicest part of the timber lands of the state are culled out for the benefit of speculators and the refuse left in the hands of the state. Not satisfied with this ingenious scheme these men go still further. It is in evidence that they do not place their deeds on record, and the title to the land appears to still remain in the railroad company, and the land thus escapes taxation. These lands are some of them covered with a magnificent growth of pine timber. In some cases a forty-acre tract will have on it from $3,000 to $4,000 worth of pine. One witness testifies that it is useless to attempt to contest the right of the purchaser, because the state officers appear to be in sympathy with the lumbermen. Your committee on this point are not able to speak authoritatively, but trust the matter will be a subject of future investigation.

United States Government Land.

There is a mass of evidence before your committee as to the fraudulent manner in which pine land has been obtained from the United States government, and much more evidence could have been obtained on this subject; but your committee did not feel that it had any authority to inquire into matters outside of the state lands. The evidence shows, however, that shanties worth $5 each were made of a few sticks, with fragments of broken glass or bottles stuck through holes as an excuse for windows, and a few grains of corn and beans were planted with a stick in the ground, so that the claimants would be able to swear they had a lawful residence and garden. By these shameful devices the United States government has been cheated out of millions of acres under the pre-emption and homestead laws, while the parties who went through this pretense of a residence sold out for from $200 to $500 each to some wealthy lumberman who had employed them to go there and who was well aware that the claimant must commit perjury before the title of the land could pass to him. It is claimed before your committee that not 10 per cent of the entries made in the timber regions are genuine, and that 90 per cent are a cover for fraud.

The Revenues Defrauded.

We now approach another and very important branch of this investigation, to wit: The extent to which the revenues of this state have been defrauded by failure to assess lands or to assess them for what they were really worth in proportion to other lands assessed in this state. The evidence discloses the fact that the county of Itasca embraces about 5,460 square miles, or one-fourteenth of the whole state. About one-third of this area, or in the neighborhood of one million acres, has been patented to individuals from the United States, and of this land over one-half, or in the neighborhood of six hundred acres, has been assessed and taxed at an average valuation of a little over $3 per acre. About one-half of the personal estate of the county also escapes taxation. The county has been miserably mismanaged and the result is it has an indebtedness of nearly $20,000, while it has about $10,000 of improvements to show for it. Nearly all the officers of the said county, as shown by the evidence before this committee, are employed by the great lumber companies operating in said county, or by individual lumbermen. The evidence also shows that at the time the county was organized a resident of the city of Minneapolis, who was largely interested in a lumber company in said county, was appointed as one of the commissioners thereof. This was the same man who bought the timber claim just referred to, and who was a member of the lumber company who furnished supplies for the United States surveyor. While acting as county commissioner of Itasca county he continued to reside in the city of Minneapolis with his family, and he appears to have been made county commissioner simply to assist the lumber company in the operations by which it was to deprive the state of its taxes. It is claimed by witnesses who appeared before this committee that while parties resident in the county, or small concerns not in the ring, were assessed upon their property at a high valuation, the great lumbermen, who were the favorites of the combination, got off entirely from payment of taxes or were assessed for much less than the real value thereof—in some cases for less than one-tenth of a fair valuation. The assessment of the property of the county seems to have been conducted in a shameful manner. The present assessor has been in the employ of another of those lumber companies, and we have reason to believe is still so employed.

Could Have Added Millions.

While the law of the state requires the assessor to personally visit and examine the land to be assessed, his own evidence shows that out of seventy towns in the county he visited but thirteen. This witness admitted to your comittee that where he had made personal inspection of the land he had raised the assessment, in many cases, to a high figure as compared with the former assessment, in one case raising a tract of land from $120 to $1,800, and he admitted that if he had personally inspected the rest of the county and had made a similar increase it would have added millions to the taxable real estate of the county. It is but justice to say that the reason the county assessor did not visit all the towns in the county was that he was prevented, as he alleges, from so doing by the action of the other county officials. He admitted, to use his exact words, "That a man in Winona could make as good an assessment of the county as he had made of the towns that he had not visited." Your committee is forced to the conclusion that millions of dollars' worth of property have escaped assessment in that county alone, and that the undervaluation of such as has been assessed will amount to a vast sum. It is in evidence before your committee that the county of Itasca and the state itself has never received one-tenth its just proportion of taxes on real estate in Itasca county, and it appears by the statement of one witness that a part of the Cannon Falls Improvement company's land, now owned by private parties and therefore subject to taxation, has not been assessed at all. Your committee are of the opinion that one man cannot assess a county of the size of Itasca county, but it would require three men with several assistants several months to properly do the work required by law.

It also appears that there are in the said county of Itasca two private railroads or tramways used for the transportation of logs. These are well built, wide gauge roads. They pay no tax to the state upon their gross earnings and they completely escape all local taxation. These two roads aggregate a length of about thirty miles and represent a large amount of money invested therein—not less than $160,000—and should bear their reasonable share of the burdens of the state. In addition to the transportation of logs for their owners, they also carry freight for third parties.

The assessor referred to testified before your committee that, acting under the instructions of the county auditor, he entirely omitted to examine one township in which certain prominent lumbermen own large quantities of pine land. While he raised the assessment upon other lands, he had not, in consequence of these instructions of the county auditor, made a similar examination or increase in the assessment of the lands in said township.

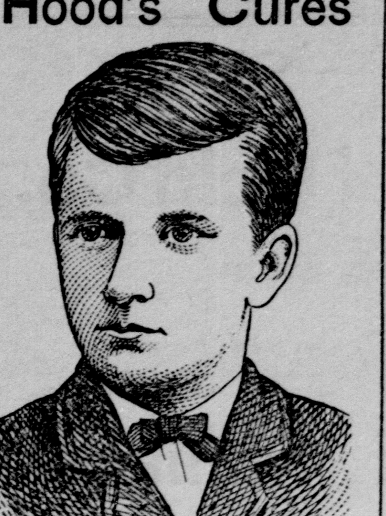
While these gigantic frauds have been practiced upon the revenues of the state, the bona fide settlers of the county of Itasca have been compelled to bear unjust and needless burdens for the purpose of supporting the government and protecting the property of the lumber firms. While the total assessment of the county for the present year is but a little over $2,000,000, we believe the cash value of the timber alone standing in the county, which is subject to assessment, amounts to $20,000,000. The annual cut of logs amounts to about 265,000,000 feet, worth $1,500,000.

It must be remembered that these revelations refer to but a small part of the area that could be examined by a proper system of investigation, and that these facts as to the frauds upon the revenue refer altogether to one county.

The Remedy.

The committee feels that it would be a crime on the part of the state when the knowledge of these robberies is brought home to the legislature, to stand still and do nothing to punish the plunderers of the people and prevent similar atrocities in the future. Such a course would simply encourage every adventurer in the state to join in the spoliation. The committee therefore recommends that some body, commission or committee be created, with ample power to carry on the work after the close of the session, as the committee proposes to keep on taking testimony up to the last hour. Each member of the new commission could be given power to administer oaths and send for persons and papers and employ agents to inspect the lands which have been sold. To prevent the appearance of creating lucrative offices, the committee suggests that these commissioners be paid only their expenses, believing that there is public spirit enough to be found to undertake the work. The commissioners could go to separate portions of the state and send out agents and collect the facts. The statute of limitations does not run against the state, and if the matter is properly pushed, suits can be brought against those who have defrauded the state and millions turned into the public treasury. If the facts revealed are as striking and terrible as those laid before the committee, the governor could call an extra session next winter to take the proper and necessary steps in the premises. The report is signed by Senators Keller, Donnelly, J. D. Smith, Dedon and Leavitt, the committee. They accompanied it with a joint resolution to carry into force and effect the suggestions which close the report, and appropriate $5,000 to pay the expenses. The names of the commissioners were not inserted and the joint resolution was laid over until to-day to give senators an opportunity to give some reflection to the matter. They also introduced a bill, which was passed under suspension of rules, suspending the sale of timber on state lands for two years.

Hood's Cures



Son of John L. McMurray
Of Ravenswood, W. Va.

A Father's Gratitude

Impels Him to Tell How His Son Was Saved

"I write this simply because I feel it a duty to humanity, so that others affected as my son was **may know how to be cured.** When he was 7 years old a white swelling came on his right leg below the knee, drawing his leg up at right angles, and causing him intense suffering. He could not walk and I considered him

A Confirmed Cripple.

The swelling was lanced and discharged freely. At length we decided to take him to Cincinnati for a surgical operation. He was so weak and poor we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla to build up his strength. To our great surprise,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

not only gave strength but caused the sore, after discharging several pieces of bone, to entirely heal up. His leg straightened out, and he now runs everywhere, as lively as any boy." J. L. McMURRAY, Notary Public, Ravenswood, W. Va.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion cure headache. Try a box.

A FEW TIMELY "DON'TS."

Addressed Principally to New Yorkers, but Useful Anywhere.

Don't imagine that you are known the world over because you were written up in the Murray Hill Gazette. There are families in the southwestern part of Texas that never read the Murray Hill Gazette.

Don't sneer at the fellow who doesn't wear striped trousers during Easter. He may be the man who holds a first mortgage on the house you live in and just ready to foreclose.

Don't swear at your club waiter. It does him no harm and makes the house committee envious.

Don't make free use of the names of your female friends. It is taken for granted by your club associates that you are personally acquainted with everybody in the Four Hundred, male and female, and besides you may get the names wrong.

Don't arrive at the theater during the second act of the tragedy. The audience will scrutinize your dress more closely if you come in between the acts, when the interest lags.

Don't criticize the manners of a fellow clubman, especially if he be in training in the gymnasium.

Don't turn in your pew to look at the face in the new spring bonnet. You may obstruct the view of the man in the front pew, who is unmarried.

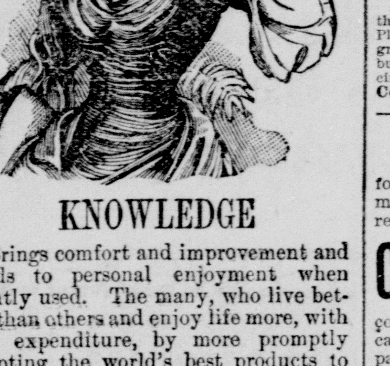
Don't—if you are a woman—lecture your husband because he has chalk on his business suit. The same material that is used on a billiard cue is used in his banking office, and he is, therefore, prepared with a conciliatory reply.—The Club.

Internal Heat in the Earth.

There are very important evidences of internal heat derived from the universal phenomenon of a fairly uniform increase of temperature in all deep wells, mines, borings or tunnels. This increase has been usually reckoned as 1 deg. Fahrenheit for each sixty feet of descent, but a recent very careful estimate by Prof. Prestwich, derived from the whole of the available data, gives 1 deg. Fahrenheit to every 47.5 feet of descent. It is a curious indication of the universality of this increase that even in the coldest parts of Siberia, where the soil is frozen to a depth of 620 feet, there is a steady increase in the temperature of this frozen soil from the surface downward.

A Jersey City man has a museum of door-knobs numbering over 3,000 specimens.

Forty-four guns are fired for a national salute, one for each state.



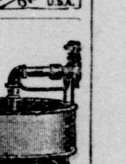
KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE **CATARRH**



Price 50 cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.



JUMBO. The Alexandra Improved Cream Separator; capacity 2,500 to 4,000 pounds per hour; two horse power will run it. Also new model **HAND SEPARATOR** for the sale of which **AGENTS** are **WANTED** in every section. Manufacturers of everything in the line of machinery and supplies for butter and cheese factories. Send for catalogue. Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co., 240 to 254 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

"German Syrup"

Boschee's German Syrup is more successful in the treatment of Consumption than any other remedy prescribed. It has been tried under every variety of climate. In the bleak, bitter North, in damp New England, in the fickle Middle States, in the hot, moist South—everywhere. It has been in demand by every nationality. It has been employed in every stage of Consumption. In brief it has been used by millions and its the only true and reliable Consumption Remedy.

At ¼ Price Watches, Guns, Buggies, Harness, Sewing Machines, Organs, Bicycles, Farm Tools, Safes, etc. List FREE. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED Men to travel. We pay $50 to $100 a month and expenses. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water.**

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

CANCER Cured by DROK METHOD. No knife, no pain. Book free. PINGREE & TREAKLE, 241 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED From 15 to 25 lbs a month. Harmless treatment (by practicing physician). No starving. Thousands cured. Send 6c in stamps. O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D., Mail Dept. 30, McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y. **Cures Sick Headache**



LEWIS' 98% LYE POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED)

The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling*. It is **the best** for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.

PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO. Gen. Agts. Phila., Pa.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all druggists.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT **SHILOH'S CURE.** COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00

Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For *Consumption* it has no rival; has cured thousands where all others failed; will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER. 25cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50cts. Injector free.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND TRADE MARK

This Trade Mark is on the best **WATERPROOF COAT** in the World! Illustrated Catalogue Free. A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

THE LATEST SENSATION! CATARRH Hay Fever, Neuralgia, Headache, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat & Catarrhal Deafness **Positively Cured by the** CHICAGO MEDICATOR

It sweetens offensive breath and restores lost taste and smell. Price, $2, or sent C. O. D. if desired.

As premium will be given with this Medicator; for the next 30 days, a deck of World's Fair Souvenir Playing Cards. On the face of each card is lithographed, in seven colors, one of the World's Fair buildings. The latest novelty produced. Stamps for circulars. Agents wanted. **Chicago Medicator Co., 191 South Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.**

NO. 236 for body color, and No. 234 for trimming makes an artistic combination for painting a residence. These colors are found on the

Clare-Speaker Paint

color card. Many more excellent combinations can be made. Remember, if you expect to paint, that it will pay you to use The Clare-Speaker Paint. It wears longer, covers more surface and produces a more beautiful finish than any other paint. It costs you less and pleases you better.

The Clare-Speaker Co., Dep't "O," MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH **THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.**

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly; leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are STRONG, TOUGH and DURABLE. Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100; assorted sizes.

MANUFACTURED BY **JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO.,** Waltham, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair, they will give you more comfort and service for the money than any other make. **Best in the world.**



$5.00 $4.00 $3.50 $2.50 $2.25 $2.00 FOR GENTLEMEN
$3.00 $2.50 $2.00 FOR LADIES $2.00 $1.75 FOR BOYS $1.75 FOR MISSES

W. L. Douglas Shoes are made in all the Latest Styles.

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3.50, $4 or $5 Shoe. They will fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, you can do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. My name and price is stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. Take no substitute. I send shoes by mail upon receipt of price, postage free, when Shoe Dealers cannot supply you. **W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.** Sold by

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has **cured thousands.** It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. **CONSUMPTION**

The Union

Bi Chloride of Gold Co.,

Of Brainerd, Minn.

Cale Block, Front Street.

W. J. BAIN, Manager.

FOR THE CURE OF THE LIQUOR HABIT, OPIUM AND TOBACCO.

Correspondence solicited. Our business is carried on in a strictly confidential manner.

N. McFADDEN,

DRUGGIST.

Pure Drugs!

Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles.

Proprietor of Sherwood's Cougn Syrup Glass Condition Powders and Stratton's Liniment.

Night Bell. 86 Front St

FINE LINE OF WEDDING STATIONERY AND BALL PROGRAMMES JUST RECEIVED. CALL AND EXAMINE.

LARSON & WALTERS,

—DEALERS IN—

Anthracite & Bituminous Coal

Hard and Soft Wood, Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair.

Cross Creek Lehigh Coal,

The only genuine Lehigh Coal in the Market

Office and Yard, Corner of Eighth and Main Streets, at N. P. Track.

Sanborn's RESTAURANT.

CITY HOTEL, 40 FRONT STREET.

REGULAR MEALS 25CTS.

BOARD $4.00 PER WEEK.

Meals cooked to order at any time, Day or Night, at VERY reasonable prices.

KOOP BROS.,

Sell the best and cheapest

Groceries!

And PROVISIONS.

Front Street, - between 6th and 7th.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

C. D. JOHNSON. F. B. JOHNSON.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

DRUGGISTS

Successors to C. D. JOHNSON.

The above firm have both been connected with the drug business in this city for the past ten and fifteen years, and we think our experience and long residence will merit a liberal share of the drug trade.

We keep a Full Line of Fine Toilet Soaps.

Our stock of PERFUMERY is the largest and most complete in the City.

ALL KINDS OF **PATENT MEDICINES.**

Stationery, Fine Cigars, Toilet Articles, etc.

☞ Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded and all Orders correctly filled.

EAST FRONT STREET.

Brainerd Dispatch.

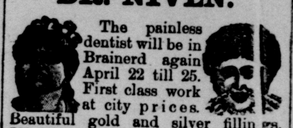
Official Paper Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

DR. NIVEN.



The painless dentist will be in Brainerd again April 22 till 25. First class work at city prices. Beautiful gold and silver fillings. 500 sets of the finest artificial teeth to select from. Its fun to have teeth pulled by Dr. Niven, wait for him.

Local News Notes.

Painless dentist April 22 till 25.

Go to the rink Monday night, admission 10 cents.

Buy your Trunks and grips at J. F. McGinnis & Co.

Dr. Niven will satisfy you in all branches of dentistry.

J. H. Rhodes, the Little Falls attorney, was in Brainerd on Monday.

Mrs. F. W. Wieland is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. W. Kaley, at Hamline, Minn.

Ladies Guild of St. Pauls church, social and bazar at rink Monday night. Admission 10 cents.

Hon. W. A. Fleming and wife returned from St. Paul on Tuesday, where they have resided during the session of the legislature.

G. H. Stratton and J. S. Murphy have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of doing a general contracting and jobbing business.

Choice music to be heard, pretty things to be bought, nice things to be eaten, pleasing changes to gaze upon, at the rink Monday night. Admission 10 cents.

A polytechnic school has been established at No. 23 8th street north by an individual from the east, where, judging from the circulars issued, anything that one may desire to know will be taught.

A. E. Wilham, of Fargo, representing the estate of E. L. Strauss, was here on Saturday and closed the deal by which Jas. Kellahan and Jas. Quinn acquire the property on 6th street now occupied by them.

Albert Angel, the southeast Brainerd grocery man, has purchased J. S. Gardner's stock of groceries on 6th street south, and took possession on Monday morning. He has moved his grocery stock in southeast Brainerd to his new store.

The firm of Bane & Hitt, who conducted a meat market on Sixth street, has been dissolved, Mr. Hitt retiring. Mr. Chas. Moberg and Mr. C. A Rusted have acquired an interest in the firm with Mr. Bane, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Bane, Rusted & Co.

The fourth annual ball of Div. 197, O. R. C., will be given in Gardner's hall, Brainerd, May 5th. These annual social gatherings of the conductors and their friends are always looked forward to with pleasant anticipations by those who have attended them in previous years, and the arrangements now being made for the forthcoming event give promise that it will, if possible, exceed all previous efforts.—Staples World.

Geo. A. Keene has purchased the insurance business recently conducted by the Northern Pacific Bank, and has entered into partnership with Mr. McFadden, who also has a large business of this character. This will make one of the strongest insurance agencies in the city. The gentlemen have leased the room now occupied by the bank which will be vacated by that institution about the first of May, when their elegant new banking rooms at the corner of 7th and Front streets will be ready for occupancy.

The Married Ladies Guild of St. Paul's church will hold a bazar and entertainment at the rink next Monday evening, April 24th. Every effort will be made to ensure the enjoyment of those who shall attend, and it is hoped there will be a large turnout. From 9 o'clock until 10, some fifty friends of the guild will present a few figures of the German.

Domestic and fancy articles will be for sale.

Ice cream, fruit and other refreshments will be served. Music by Whitford's orchestra.

Manager Alexander's lease of the opera house expired on the 11th inst., and the proprietors have concluded to conduct the house the coming season themselves under the direct management of J. R. Smith. Mr. Smith has had considerable experience in the business, having managed the house before Mr. Alexander secured a lease, and will no doubt give general satisfaction. The present year promises to be a good one for Brainerd, and we have no doubt the opera house in common with all interests in the city will reap the benefit and return the management largely increased returns.

The young peoples society of the Swedish Lutheran church held an interesting meeting at the church last Tuesday evening. The program, consisting of singing and recitations, was well carried out, after which a lively debate followed on the subject, "Resolved, that city life is more preferable than country life," and after the vote was taken it resulted in the negativo. This society has lately been organized, and as yet, it has but few members. The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening, April 25th, and a cordial invitation is extended to the Swedish young people (and old as well) of the city to attend.

Call on Dr. Niven for warranted dental work.

Miss Ollie Stivers has gone to Minneapolis to visit relatives.

Peter Abear has bought Joel Smith's farm near Crow Wing and moved his family there.

Brainerd policemen now present a handsome appearance in fine new uniforms with brass trimmings.

Nelson & Belladu will formally open their saloon west of the Last Turn saloon tomorrow evening.

Chas. Hazen and wife have returned to Duluth, Mr. Hazen having fully recovered from his recent attack of typhoid fever.

C. J. Thurston, of Little Falls, has opened a boarding house at the corner of 3rd avenue and Kindred streets in east Brainerd.

Several figures of the German will be presented by friends or the Ladies Guild at the rink Monday night. Admission 10 cents.

W. H. Workman, city editor of the Little Falls Transcript, visited his mother and sister, Mrs. Frank Jarboe, in this city on Saturday.

Egar and Abner Place have disposed of their farm in the town of Daggett Brook to Albert Lawton and have gone to Oregon to live.

Prof. E. K. Cheadle will again conduct a summer term of school, if enough pupils wish to attend. Applications should be made soon.

Mrs. A. P. Farrar returned from Glendive, Mont., yesterday morning, where she has been for several weeks past visiting her daughter Mrs. Potter.

License to marry has been issued the past week to Mr. Sam Thompson and Miss Lena Anderson, and Mr. Swan Peterson to Miss Margaret Olsen.

Pap. Thomas Post has began to make arrangements for the proper observance of Memorial Day. The address will be delivered by Comrade Stivers.

A farewell party was given at John Denis' residence on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Mamie Scobie, who left the following day for her home in Duluth.

Dr. Niven does all branches of dentistry. First class work, low prices, painless operations. At the Arlington Hotel April 22nd till 25th inclusive.

Dan. McIntosh goes to Canada next week to visit friends and relatives. On his return he expects to bring with his mother and sister who will permanently reside here.

Chas. Schuler was before the municipal court on Tuesday charged with stealing a suit of clothes from a lumberman's tussock at the N. P. depot. On examination he was discharged.

Mrs. H. Munson and sister Miss Munson, of Winnipeg, have been in the city for several days past, the guests of Mrs. H. J. Spencer. Miss Munson left on Wednesday morning for Chicago.

Our last issue contained an item concerning the Mikado Ball to be given by the Pythian Sisters of this city. The item stated that the ball would be held at Gardner halll. This is a mistake as the ball will be held at the rink.

Thos. Rogan was before the municipal court on Wednesday charged with stealing a pair of shoes from a Mrs. Scott, who lives on Sixth street south. Rogan was convicted and sentenced to 20 days in jail or pay a fine of $25.

As will appear in the council proceedings elsewhere in this issue, the case of the city vs. Albert Trudgeon has been dismissed by the supreme court on their appeal from the municipal court in this city. Mr. Trudgeon will have to pay the fine of $100 and costs, or serve it out in jail.

Frank W. Smith who has been conducting union evangelistic meetings in this city for the past two weeks, is meeting with great success, crowded houses greeting him every night. He is an enthusiastic and entertaining talker and never fails to hold the undivided attention of his audience to the end. The meeting on Sunday evening last was held at the opera house which was entirely filled. The meeting next Sunday evening will also be held at the opera house.

Dr. J. L. Camp has just purchased from the Larchwood stables at Sterling, Illinois, at a cost of $2,000, the celebrated trotting stallion Zuni, whose register number is 12754. He is a brother in blood to Soudan who has a record of 2:19¼ and Brown with a record of 2:18. He will be a valuable acquisition to the better grade of horseflesh in this section of the country, and will have a beneficial effect in raising the standard of road animals in this city. Horsemen should see that the doctor's efforts ta improve our stock of road animals will result in a good profit to him.

For a grand, hilarious, gymnastic exhibition of lovely spring weather, the last three days puts into the shade anything within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. In fact, the oldest inhabitant isn't "in it." He has been knocked silly with amazement. April 21st and 22nd, and a howling blizzard that would put to shame a first class production of January or December. On Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock it began to snow and by night over a foot of heavy damp snow had fallen. During Wednesday night it got colder and the wind began to blow a hurricane and all day Thursday and Thursday night the wind blew the snow in great clouds forming immense drifts and filling pathways as fast as they could be made, the snow falling all the time until this morning, when there was fully 20 inches on the level. The wind is still blowing fiercely this morning, although it has stopped snowing. A little of this weather goes a great ways, and we hope this will be a record breaker for the next 50 years.

A Good Idea.

C. N. Parker has had a large number of circulars printed, which contain the main facts why Brainerd is a desirable city to live and do business in. Mr. Parker thinks it would be a good idea to have many thousands of these circulars printed in this condensed form and placed on the desk of every business man, and in the hands of all of our citizens, so that whenever a business or private letter is written to an outsider a copy of the circular can be enclosed without additional cost of postage to the sender, and thus almost without expense, advertise Brainerd to the outside world. It is a capital idea, and with Mr. Parker we think that the Board of Trade or Industrial Union should take the matter in charge and act upon his suggestion at once. In this connection we might ask what's the matter of reorganizing the Board of Trade, or at least hold meetings and discuss these matters. The reports which the newspapers of the city would publish concerning these meetings would assist in advertising the town and would show outsiders that we were alive to our interests. These meetings would do no harm and might result in good.

Since the above was put in type, Mr. Parker has made arrangements for a meeting of our business men and citizens to be held at the city hall next Wednesday evening to re-organize, and put into effective working order, a Board of Trade. It is exceedingly fortunate for this city that Mr. Parker, who is not only a gentleman of means but one of great push and energy, has chosen to take hold of this matter and lend his undivided efforts in advancing the interests of the city. Now let our citizens all do likewise and we will succeed beyond our fondest anticipations.

"In and Out of Andersonville."

The above caption is the tittle to a lecture that will be delivered at the Congregational church this evening by Frank W. Smith, the evangelist, who has been conducting several meetings in the city the past two weeks. Mr. Smith needs no words of praise from us, as probably every citizen of the city has been amused, entertained and benefitted by his sermons during the past two weeks. Concerning his lecture we offer the following:

"Must hear him; cannot be reported; he is an entertainment all in himself." By special request the lecture was repeated to an audience of 1900. —Chicago Tribune.

"In and Out of Andersonville" by Frank W. Smith, is one of the most vivid and delightful pictures of every phase of army life yet presented to an American audience. Best of all the lecture is thoroughly Christian in tone, and while keeping alive the heroism will not revive the passions of war."—J. W. Bashford, President Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.

Fun to have teeth pulled by Dr. Niven. No pain, no unpleasant sensations, no after effects. The most delicate lady nead have no fear.

Married.

A Verndale dispatch to the Minneapolis Tribune, says: "Miss Macy Manz, of this city, and S. G. Wightman, of Duluth, were married Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Jas. McNair, sister of the bride. Mr. Wightman formerly resided in Verndale, where he is well and favorably known. Miss Manz also has a large circle of acquaintances here. She has been a successful teacher in the Duluth schools for the last three years. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Robt. Forbes, of Duluth."

Mr Wightman was for some time a resident of this city several years ago and is well known here. He was one of the proprietors of the Daily News which flourished here in 1887 and 1888.

O where did you get that Hat? At J. F. McGinnis & Co.

Benefit Supper.

A supper will be given at the Y. M. C. A. parlors on Friday evening, April 28 under the auspices of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission for the benefit of A. P. Shoberg, formerly of this city, now a missionary on the Himalaya Mountains of Thibet. All the Scandinavian churches in the city are assisting in getting up the supper which promises to be a very enjoyable occasion. Supper will be served from 6 to 9 or 10 p. m. Tickets for adults 25 cents, children 15 cents. All are cordially invited.

Deerwood Items.

Dances have been rushing in since Lent, and every one claims to have had the best time they have had for years.

School has been held here a month now with Miss Daisy Badeaux as teacher.

Mr. C. H. Adams has been quite ill for the last two weeks, but is now able to be out again.

Little Thos. Patterson has been very sick with a cold, and has not been able to be at school.

John Patterson, from Two Harbors, has been up visiting for the past three weeks. He will return to that city on Monday morning accompanied by his father.

There has been lots of sickness through the country. It seems to be the la grippe.

There is some talk of having a dance at Mr. Patterson's. Suppose it will be sure to come on Saturday.

Ole Olson has returned to Minneapolis He has been staying here all winter.

Everyone has been wishing for spring, but their wishing comes to nothing. OLD MAID.

Notice.

The members of the Brainerd Fire Department are requested to meet at the central hose house on Tuesday evening, April 25th, to make arrangements to participate in the parade on Memorial Day. All members are urgently requested to be present.

DAN McINTOSH, Chief.

Buy your Trunks and grips at J. F. McGinnis & Co.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Council Proceedings.

The council met in regular session on Monday evening, President Williamson and Alderman Parker being absent. After the reading of the minutes and other routine business, the city attorney reported that the case of the city against Albert Trudgeon, Salvation Army captain, had been dismissed, and stated that the attorneys for Mr. Trudgeon desired the consent of the council to begin the case anew. On motion the council denied the request.

A communication from the mayor announced the appointment of J. H. Conley and R. P. Thompson as patrolmen on the police force. On motion the appointments were confirmed.

Health committee reported that the bill of C. Cross of $5 be not allowed, and the report was on motion accepted.

The following bills were then allowed:

Pay roll street employes	$16.24
Tribune, printing	23.78
S. Hall, hay	3.00
S. Hall, draying	.50
J. Brockway & Co., oil, etc	1 84
Brainerd Journal, printing	8.22
Wm. Barron	4.90

Moved and carried that the matter of the removal of the obstruction in front of Peter Lewis' residence be referred to street committee.

Police committee reported favorably on petition of W. B. Chambers & Co. for a license to conduct a stock theatre company, and on motion the report was adopted.

Moved and seconded that the matter of securing a new dumping ground be referred to health committee and board of health with power to act.

On motion the following committee was appointed to secure a new hay market, the committee to report at the next meeting: Aldermen Paine, Johnson and Sandborn.

The mayor returned ordinance No. 108 without his signature, for the reason that it had not been legally passed by the council. On motion the ordinance received its second reading, and then was placed on its final passage, only Alderman Sanborn voting against it.

Additional bills were then allowed as follows:

W. S. McClenahan, expenses in Trudgeon case	$14.30
Northwest Electric Co.	3.00

The following applications for dray licenses were granted:

R. Caughie	$15.00
H. M. Phelps	15.00
D. A. C. Stoops	10.00
W. F. Holst	15.00
Si Hall	15.00
John King	15.00
G. W. Northrup	15.00
Abbott Chase	15.00
A. E. Stearns	15.00
J. W. Stearns	15.00
L. J. Stearns	15.00

The purchasing committee was instructed to procure numbers for drays.

Bond of J. W, Jones as street commissioner with Con. O'Brien and A. E. Losey as sureties, was accepted.

Moved and seconded that J. McNaughton be paid $50 for his services as member of board of health.

Mr. McNaughton then addressed the council at length on the unsanitary condition of the city.

Moved and carried that the board of health be requested to hold a meeting and organize, and adopt rules and regulations.

On motion the matter of street paving was referred to street committee.

Council adjourned.

Arnold Kohnen, a deputy sheriff of Becker county, was in the city on Tuesday and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Maggie Wallen, a keeper of a disreputable house on Third street, charging her with harboring and concealing one Ed. Shoman, who is wanted by Kohnen for stealing a horse last December from Wm. Brayson, at Frazee city. The Wallen women plead not guilty and her trial was set for next Monday, she being released in the meantime on a bond of $200.

Deaths.

An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gardner died on Wednesday of heart trouble, aged 3 days.

An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hellen, who resides at St. Mathias, died on Monday of cramps, aged 2 days.

Edward J. Connors died at the Sanitarium last Sunday, aged 34 years. His remains were shipped to Watertown, Minn.

Ole Peterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Peterson, of Long Lake, died of typhoid feyer last Friday aged 7 years.

Chas. Vail died at Big Bend on Pine River last Tuesday, aged 72 years. His death was caused by falling off a load of hay.

Union Gospel Meetings.

Mr. Smiths' Sunday meetings: 10:30 a. m., M. E. church; 3:30 p. m., women's meeting M. E. church; 7:45 p. m., opera house.

Services all next week at M. E. church.

Regular services Sunday morning in each church.

Consecration services Y. M. C. A. 9:30 a. m.

For the next 30 days we will give away a nice Base Ball and Bat with every Boys suit of clothes.

J. F. McGINNIS & Co.

O where did you get that Hat? At J. F. McGinnis & Co.

Special Rates.

Subject: Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West, to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., April 19, 1893.

For the annual meeting of the above society, N. P. R. R. will make rate of fare and one-third from points in Minnesota and North Dakota, on certificate plan, subject to the usual attendance clause. Certificates when signed by the secretary and stamped by the joint agent, Mr. J. E. McElroy, city ticket agent of the C.B. & N.R.R. at Minneapolis, will be honored by agents of N. P. R. R. at St. Paul and Minneapolis up to and including April 22nd, for tickets to return to starting point in Minnesota and Dakota at one-third fare.

Everything in ladies' Oxford ties at reduced prices at Bredfeld's.

D. M. Clark & Co. have just received a large line of lace curtains, which they will retail at from $1.50 to $8.

The nobiest kinds of Gents neckware for Easter at

J. F. McGINNIS & Co.

Stands without a Rival,

Is the language used in the following letter by a gentlemen, who, unsolicited, gives his opinion and highest prase to an article of superior valne in the following interesting and terse style:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been troubled with very severe headache for years and have taken a great many different remidies, but have never found anything to give me as speedy and permanent a cure as Krause's Headache Capsules. In my opinion they stand without a rival; they have cured me in every case.

JNO. N. WILKIE,
36 Adams Ave., West, Detroit, Mich.
Sold by N. McFadden.

The nobiest kinds of Gents neckware for Easter at

J. F. McGINNIS & Co.

It Explains itself.

The following letter, written by a lady of Vermont, is only one of the many instances which happen and always go to prove that an article of real merit can be depended on to win in the long run. Mrs. J. O. Northup, of Burlington, Vt., after a recent visit with her son-in-law, Mr. Clarey, of Des Moines, wrote as follows: "I caught a bad cold on my way home, and am sorry I did not bring a bottle or two of the Cubeb Cough Cure with me. I can't get anything here that does me as much good." Mr. Clarey says that they would not be without the Cubeb Cough Cure for their children. 25 and 50 cent bottles. Sold by N. McFadden.

Items of Interest.

Souvenir spoons at Sundbergs.

Ripans Tabules cure headache.

Silverware, useful and ornamental at Mrs. F. G. Sundberg's.

Re-varnish your buggies once a year at Congdon's.

Silver inlaid flat ware (warranted) twenty-five years at Sundberg's.

Go to J. F. McGinnis & Co. for the latest novelties in Ladies Oxford Ties and Slippers.

Fine line of ladies' Blouchers in C, D and E widths at Bredfeld's shoe store.

Housekeeping outfits on the installment plan at the Hoffman Bazaar.—tf.

Horses, cows, ponies, wagons, buggies and harnesses for sale on time at Hoffman's

Go to J. F. McGinnis & Co. for the latest novelties in Ladies Oxford Ties and Slippers.

Touch up and varnish your wagons for spring trade, at Congdon's. It will save you repainting.

Call on D. M. Clark & Co. and inspect their new spring stocks of carpets, rugs and wall paper.

The office of J. R. Smith is the headquarters for reliable fire insurance. Room 4, Sleeper Block.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry a full line of harness, and harness goods. Harness repairing done neatly and quickly.

For the next 30 days we will give away nice Base Ball and Bat with every Boys suit of clothes.

J. F. McGINNIS & Co.

And when you are desirous of purchasing furniture call on D. M. Clark &Co.—Their new spring stock has just arrived and you should see it.

Homes at the World's Fair.

There is no reason why anyone should be deterred from visiting the World's Fair by reason of possible inconvenience and uncertainty attending the securing of satisfactory hotel accommodations.

The Northern Pacific Railroad will in due time publish low excursion rates to Chicago and return for this occasion, while its double daily passenger train service, including through sleeping cars of both classes (Standard and Tourists) to Chicago, will as usual be at the head of the list in every particular.

To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's Fair, we have placed in the hands of our agent at your station a book compiled by perfectly trustworthy parties, called "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair." This little book, which you can purchase for fifty cents, contains a list of about 9,000 private families who will accommodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the Fair, viz: May 1st to October 30th; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full-page large-scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, corresponding IN ADVANCE with one or more families in that locality with regard to rates and the accommodations desired.

CHAS. S. FEE, N. P. R. R.

Sleeper Opera House.

J. R. SMITH, Manager.

"And the Band Played Ole Olson."

Opera House, Thursday April 27th.

The original and greatest of all Swedish Comedy Successes.

Ole OLSON.

NEW SONGS, NEW SPECIALTIES.

An Entire New Cast, Including

The National Swedish Ladies' Quartette,

From Stockholm.

Tickets now on sale at McFadden's Drug store.

C. B. WHITE,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER

This is What We Carry:

Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Wood Stock and

Builders' Hardware,

Also Skates, Glass, Rope. Tools of all Kinds, Guns, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Cutlery, hand sleds. Sled and wagon shop work of all kinds done promptly. Call on us.

C. U. WHITE, Manager.

No. 82 Laurel St.

We Meet All Competition.

—THE NEW FIRM OF—

McGINN & BAILEY

Are Selling their Carefully Selected Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

FRESH VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

We aim to please our customers in all particulass and invite your patronage.

Sixth Street, between Front and Laurel.

KATZ BROS.,

—DEALER IN—

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Shelf Hardware, Nails, Etc.

New store just opened at McColl's Old Stand on 7th Street. New Stock. LOW PRICES and Fair Dealing.

Great Bargains in Cooking Stoves.

Call and See Us

There be Marrying

And Giving in Marriage.

Whether your Bank account approves the custom or not you are bound to pay your respects to the bride-elect. For a

Nice Selection of Presents in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,

—CALL ON—

MRS. F. G. SUNDBERG,

CORNER FRONT AND SIXTH STREETS.

HAGBERG & LAGERQUIST

Wholesale and retail

GROCER!

HAS A LARGE AND COMPLTE STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour Feed, Provisions, Etc.

HAGBERG & LAGERQUIST.

Odd Fellows' Block.

L. P. WHITE, Jr.

Real Estate Agent.

Room 2, Sleeper Block.

Improved and Unimproved Property

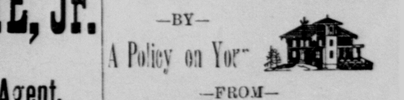
FOR SALE,

In various parts of the City.

HOUSES for SALE.

PROTECT YOURSELF

—BY—



A Policy on Your

—FROM—

J. R. SMITH,

FIRE Insurance,

[None but reliable companies represented.]

Real Estate,

RENTS & COLLECTIONS.

Room 4, Sleeper Block. Brainerd.

The Union

Bi Chloride of Gold Co.,

Of Brainerd, Minn.

Cale Block, Front Street.

W. J. BAIN, Manager.

FOR THE CURE OF THE LIQUOR HABIT, OPIUM AND TOBACCO.

Correspondence solicited. Our business is carried on in a strictly confidential manner.

N. McFADDEN,

DRUGGIST.

Pure Drugs!

Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles.

Proprietor of Sherwood's Cougn Syrup Glass Condition Powders and Stratton's Liniment.

Night Bell. 86 Front St

FINE LINE OF WEDDING STATIONERY AND BALL PROGRAMMES JUST RECEIVED CALL AND EXAMINE.

LARSON & WALTERS,

—DEALERS IN—

Anthracite & Bituminous Coal

Hard and Soft Wood, Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair.

Cross Creek Lehigh Coal,

The only genuine Lehigh Coal in the Market

Office and Yard, Corner of Eighth and Main Streets, at N. P. Track.

Sanborn's RESTAURANT.

CITY HOTEL, 40 FRONT STREET.

REGULAR MEALS 25CTS.

BOARD $4.00 PER WEEK.

Meals cooked to order at any time, Day or Night, at VERY reasonable prices.

KOOP BROS.,

Sell the best and cheapest

Groceries!

And PROVISIONS.

Front Street, - between 6th and 7th.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

C. D. JOHNSON. F. B. JOHNSON.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

DRUGGISTS

Successors to C. D. JOHNSON.

The above firm have both been connected with the drug business in this city for the past ten and fifteen years, and we think our experience and long residence will merit a liberal share of the drug trade.

We keep a Full Line of Fine Toilet Soaps.

Our stock of PERFUMERY is the largest and most complete in the City.

ALL KINDS OF **PATENT MEDICINES.**

Stationery, Fine Cigars, Toilet Articles, etc.

☞ Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded and all Orders correctly filled.

EAST FRONT STREET.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

DR. NIVEN.



The painless dentist will be in Brainerd again April 22 till 25. First class work at city prices. Beautiful gold and silver fillings. 500 sets of the finest artificial teeth to select from. Its fun to have teeth pulled by Dr. Niven, wait for him.



Local News Notes.

Painless dentist April 22 till 25.

Go to the rink Monday night, admission 10 cents.

Buy your Trunks and grips at J. F. McGinnis & Co.

Dr. Niven will satisfy you in all branches of dentistry.

J. H. Rhodes, the Little Falls attorney, was in Brainerd on Monday.

Mrs. F. W. Wieland is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. W. Kaley, at Hamline, Minn.

Ladies Guild of St. Pauls church, social and bazar at rink Monday night. Admission 10 cents.

Hon. W. A. Fleming and wife returned from St. Paul on Tuesday, where they have resided during the session of the legislature.

G. H. Stratton and J. S. Murphy have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of doing a general contracting and jobbing business.

Choice music to be heard, pretty things to be bought, nice things to be eaten, pleasing changes to gaze upon, at the rink Monday night. Admission 10 cents.

A polytechnic school has been established at No. 23 8th street north by an individual from the east, where, judging from the circulars issued, anything that one may desire to know will be taught.

A. E. Wilham, of Fargo, representing the estate of E. L. Strauss, was here on Saturday and closed the deal by which Jas. Kellahan and Jas. Quinn acquire the property on 6th street now occupied by them.

Albert Angel, the southeast Brainerd grocery man, has purchased J. S. Gardner's stock of groceries on 6th street south, and took possession on Monday morning. He has moved his grocery stock in southeast Brainerd to his new store.

The firm of Bane & Hitt, who conducted a meat market on Sixth street, has been dissolved, Mr. Hitt retiring. Mr. Chas. Moberg and Mr. C. A Rusted have acquired an interest in the firm with Mr. Bane, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Bane, Rusted & Co.

The fourth annual ball of Div. 197, O. R. C., will be given in Gardner's hall, Brainerd, May 5th. These annual social gatherings of the conductors and their friends are always looked forward to with pleasant anticipations by those who have attended them in previous years, and the arrangements now being made for the forthcoming event give promise that it will, if possible, exceed all previous efforts.—Staples World.

Geo. A. Keene has purchased the insurance business recently conducted by the Northern Pacific Bank, and has entered into partnership with Mr. McFadden, who also has a large business of this character. This will make one of the strongest insurance agencies in the city. The gentlemen have leased the room now occupied by the bank which will be vacated by that institution about the first of May, when their elegant new banking rooms at the corner of 7th and Front streets will be ready for occupancy.

The Married Ladies Guild of St. Paul's church will hold a bazar and entertainment at the rink next Monday evening, April 24th. Every effort will be made to ensure the enjoyment of those who shall attend, and it is hoped there will be a large turnout. From 9 o'clock until 10, some fifty friends of the guild will present a few figures of the German.

Domestic and fancy articles will be for sale.

Ice cream, fruit and other refreshments will be served. Music by Whitford's orchestra.

Manager Alexander's lease of the opera house expired on the 11th inst., and the proprietors have concluded to conduct the house the coming season themselves under the direct management of J. R. Smith. Mr. Smith has had considerable experience in the business, having managed the house before Mr. Alexander secured a lease, and will no doubt give general satisfaction. The present year promises to be a good one for Brainerd, and we have no doubt the opera house in common with all interests in the city will reap the benefit and return the management largely increased returns.

The young peoples society of the Swedish Lutheran church held an interesting meeting at the church last Tuesday evening. The program, consisting of singing and recitations, was well carried out, after which a lively debate followed on the subject, "Resolved, that city life is more preferable than country life," and after the vote was taken it resulted in the negative. This society has lately been organized, and as yet, it has but few members. The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening, April 25th, and a cordial invitation is extended to the Swedish young people (and old as well) of the city to attend.

Call on Dr. Niven for warranted dental work.

Miss Ollie Stivers has gone to Minneapolis to visit relatives.

Peter Abear has bought Joel Smith's farm near Crow Wing and moved his family there.

Brainerd policemen now present a handsome appearance in fine new uniforms with brass trimmings.

Nelson & Belladu will formally open their saloon west of the Last Turn saloon tomorrow evening.

Chas. Hazen and wife have returned to Duluth, Mr. Hazen having fully recovered from his recent attack of typhoid fever.

C. J. Thurston, of Little Falls, has opened a boarding house at the corner of 3rd avenue and Kindred streets in east Brainerd.

Several figures of the German will be presented by friends or the Ladies Guild at the rink Monday night. Admission 10 cents.

W. H. Workman, city editor of the Little Falls Transcript, visited his mother and sister, Mrs. Frank Jarboe, in this city on Saturday.

Egar and Abner Place have disposed of their farm in the town of Daggett Brook to Albert Lawton and have gone to Oregon to live.

Prof. E. K. Cheadle will again conduct a summer term of school, if enough pupils wish to attend. Applications should be made soon.

Mrs. A. P. Farrar returned from Glendive, Mont., yesterday morning, where she has been for several weeks past visiting her daughter Mrs. Potter.

License to marry has been issued the past week to Mr. Sam Thompson and Miss Lena Anderson, and Mr. Swan Peterson to Miss Margaret Olsen.

Pap. Thomas Post has began to make arangements for the proper observance of Memorial Day. The address will be delivered by Comrade Stivers.

A farewell party was given at John Denis' residence on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Mamie Scobie, who left the following day for her home in Duluth.

Dr. Niven does all branches of dentistry. First class work, low prices, painless operations. At the Arlington Hotel April 22nd till 25th inclusive.

Dan. McIntosh goes to Canada next week to visit friends and relatives. On his return he expects to bring with his mother and sister who will permanently reside here.

Chas. Schuler was before the municipal court on Tuesday charged with stealing a suit of clothes from a lumberman's tussock at the N. P. depot. On examination he was discharged.

Mrs. H. Munson and sister Miss Munson, of Winnipeg, have been in the city for several days past, the guests of Mrs. H. J. Spencer. Miss Munson left on Wednesday morning for Chicago.

Our last issue contained an item concerning the Mikado Ball to be given by the Pythian Sisters of this city. The item stated that the ball would be held at Gardner halll. This is a mistake as the ball will be held at the rink.

Thos. Rogan was before the municipal court on Wednesday charged with stealing a pair of shoes from a Mrs. Scott, who lives on Sixth street south. Rogan was convicted and sentenced to 20 days in jail or pay a fine of $25.

As will appear in the council proceedings elsewhere in this issue, the case of the city vs. Albert Trudgeon has been dismissed by the supreme court on their appeal from the municipal court in this city. Mr. Trudgeon will have to pay the fine of $100 and costs, or serve it out in jail.

Frank W. Smith who has been conducting union evangelistic meetings in this city for the past two weeks, is meeting with great success, crowded houses greeting him every night. He is an enthusiastic and entertaining talker and never fails to hold the undivided attention of his audience to the end. The meeting on Sunday evening last was held at the opera house which was entirely filled. The meeting next Sunday evening will also be held at the opera house.

Dr. J. L. Camp has just purchased from the Larchwood stables at Sterling, Illinois, at a cost of $2,000, the celebrated trotting stallion Zuni, whose register number is 12754. He is a brother in blood to Soudan who has a record of 2:19¼ and Brown with a record of 2:18. He will be a valuable acquisition to the better grade of horseflesh in this section of the country, and will have a beneficial effect in raising the standard of road animals in this city. Horsemen should see that the doctor's efforts ta improve our stock of road animals will result in a good profit to him.

For a grand, hilarious, gymnastic exhibition of lovely spring weather, the last three days puts into the shade anything within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. In fact, the oldest inhabitant isn't "in it." He has been knocked silly with amazement. April 21st and 22nd, and a howling blizzard that would put to shame a first class production of January or December. On Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock it began to snow and by night over a foot of heavy damp snow had fallen. During Wednesday night it got colder and the wind began to blow a hurricane and all day Thursday and Thursday night the wind blew the snow in great clouds forming immense drifts and filling pathways as fast as they could be made, the snow falling all the time until this morning, when there was fully 20 inches on the level. The wind is still blowing fiercely this morning, although it has stopped snowing. A little of this weather goes a great ways, and we hope this will be a record breaker for the next 50 years.

A Good Idea.

C. N. Parker has had a large number of circulars printed, which contain the main facts why Brainerd is a desirable city to live and do business in. Mr. Parker thinks it would be a good idea to have many thousands of these circulars printed in this condensed form and placed on the desk of every business man, and in the hands of all of our citizens, so that whenever a business or private letter is written to an outsider a copy of the circular can be enclosed without additional cost of postage to the sender, and thus almost without expense, advertise Brainerd to the outside world. It is a capital idea, and with Mr. Parker we think that the Board of Trade or Industrial Union should take the matter in charge and act upon his suggestion at once. In this connection we might ask what's the matter of reorganizing the Board of Trade, or at least hold meetings and discuss these matters. The reports which the newspapers of the city would publish concerning these meetings would assist in advertising the town and would show outsiders that we were alive to our interests. These meetings would do no harm and might result in good.

Since the above was put in type, Mr. Parker has made arrangements for a meeting of our business men and citizens to be held at the city hall next Wednesday evening to re-organize, and put into effective working order, a Board of Trade. It is exceedingly fortunate for this city that Mr. Parker, who is not only a gentleman of means but one of great push and energy, has chosen to take hold of this matter and lend his undivided efforts in advancing the interests of the city. Now let our citizens all do likewise and we will succeed beyond our fondest anticipations.

"In and Out of Andersonville."

The above caption is the tittle to a lecture that will be delivered at the Congregational church this evening by Frank W. Smith, the evangelist, who has been conducting several meetings in the city the past two weeks. Mr. Smith needs no words of praise from us, as probably every citizen of the city has been amused, entertained and benefitted by his sermons during the past two weeks. Concerning his lecture we offer the following:

"Must hear him; cannot be reported; he is an entertainment all in himself." By special request the lecture was repeated to an audience of 1900. —Chicago Tribune.

"In and Out of Andersonville" by Frank W. Smith, is one of the most vivid and delightful pictures of every phase of army life yet presented to an American audience. Best of all the lecture is thoroughly Christian in tone, and while keeping alive the heroism will not revive the passions of war."—J. W. Bashford, President Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.

Fun to have teeth pulled by Dr. Niven. No pain, no unpleasant sensations, no after effects. The most delicate lady nead have no fear.

Married.

A Verndale dispatch to the Minneapolis Tribune, says: "Miss Macy Manz, of this city, and S. G. Wightman, of Duluth, were married Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Jas. McNair, sister of the bride. Mr. Wightman formerly resided in Verndale, where he is well and favorably known. Miss Manz also has a large circle of acquaintances here. She has been a successful teacher in the Duluth schools for the last three years. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Robt. Forbes, of Duluth."

Mr Wightman was for some time a resident of this city several years ago and is well known here. He was one of the proprietors of the Daily News which flourished here in 1887 and 1888.

O where did you get that Hat? At J. F. McGinnis & Co.

Benefit Supper.

A supper will be given at the Y. M. C. A. parlors on Friday evening, April 28 under the auspices of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission for the benefit of A. P. Shoberg, formerly of this city, now a missionary on the Himalaya Mountains of Thibet. All the Scandinavian churches in the city are assisting in getting up the supper which promises to be a very enjoyable occasion. Supper will be served from 6 to 9 or 10 p. m. Tickets for adults 25 cents, children 15 cents. All are cordially invited.

Deerwood Items.

Dances have been rushing in since Lent, and every one claims to have had the best time they have had for years.

School has been held here a month now with Miss Daisy Badeaux as teacher.

Mr. C. H. Adams has been quite ill for the last two weeks, but is now able to be out again.

Little Thos. Patterson has been very sick with a cold, and has not been able to be at school.

John Patterson, from Two Harbors, has been up visiting for the past three weeks. He will return to that city on Monday morning accompanied by his father.

There has been lots of sickness through the country. It seems to be the la grippe.

There is some talk of having a dance at Mr. Patterson's. Suppose it will be sure to come on Saturday.

Ole Olson has returned to Minneapolis He has been staying here all winter.

Everyone has been wishing for spring, but their wishing comes to nothing. OLD MAID.

Notice.

The members of the Brainerd Fire Department are requested to meet at the central hose house on Tuesday evening, April 25th, to make arrangements to participate in the parade on Memorial Day. All members are urgently requested to be present.

DAN McINTOSH, Chief.

Buy your Trunks and grips at J. F. McGinnis & Co.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Council Proceedings.

The council met in regular session on Monday evening, President Williamson and Alderman Parker being absent. After the reading of the minutes and other routine business, the city attorney reported that the case of the city against Albert Trudgeon, Salvation Army captain, had been dismissed, and stated that the attorneys for Mr. Trudgeon desired the consent of the council to begin the case anew. On motion the council denied the request.

A communication from the mayor announced the appointment of J. H. Conley and R. P. Thompson as patrolmen on the police force. On motion the appointments were confirmed.

Health committee reported that the bill of C. Cross of $5 be not allowed, and the report was on motion accepted.

The following bills were then allowed:

Pay roll street employes	$16.24
Tribune, printing	23.78
S. Hall, hay	3.00
S. Hall, draying	.50
J. Brockway & Co., oil, etc	1 84
Brainerd Journal, printing	8.22
Wm. Barron	4.90

Moved and carried that the matter of the removal of the obstruction in front of Peter Lewis' residence be referred to street committee.

Police committee reported favorably on petition of W. B. Chambers & Co. for a license to conduct a stock theatre company, and on motion the report was adopted.

Moved and seconded that the matter of securing a new dumping ground be referred to health committee and board of health with power to act.

On motion the following committee was appointed to secure a new hay market, the committee to report at the next meeting: Aldermen Paine, Johnson and Sandborn.

The mayor returned ordinance No. 108 without his signature, for the reason that it had not been legally passed by the council. On motion the ordinance received its second reading, and then was placed on its final passage, only Alderman Sanborn voting against it.

Additional bills were then allowed as follows:

W. S. McClenahan, expenses in Trudgeon case	$14.30
Northwest Electric Co.	3.00

The following applications for dray licenses were granted:

R. Caughie	$15.00
H. M. Phelps	15.00
D. A. C. Stoops	10.00
W. F. Holst	15.00
Si Hall	15.00
John King	15.00
G. W. Northrup	15.00
Abbott Chase	15.00
A. E. Stearns	15.00
J. W. Stearns	15.00
L. J. Stearns	15.00

The purchasing committee was instructed to procure numbers for drays.

Bond of J. W, Jones as street commissioner with Con. O'Brien and A. E. Losey as sureties, was accepted.

Moved and seconded that J. McNaughton be paid $50 for his services as member of board of health.

Mr. McNaughton then addressed the council at length on the unsanitary condition of the city.

Moved and carried that the board of health be requested to hold a meeting and organize, and adopt rules and regulations.

On motion the matter of street paving was referred to street committee.

Council adjourned.

Arnold Kohnen, a deputy sheriff of Becker county, was in the city on Tuesday and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Maggie Wallen, a keeper of a disreputable house on Third street, charging her with harboring and concealing one Ed. Shoman, who is wanted by Kohnen for stealing a horse last December from Wm. Brayson, at Frazee city. The Wallen women plead not guilty and her trial was set for next Monday, she being released in the meantime on a bond of $200.

Deaths.

An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gardner died on Wednesday of heart trouble, aged 3 days.

An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hellen, who resides at St. Mathias, died on Monday of cramps, aged 2 days.

Edward J. Connors died at the Sanitarium last Sunday, aged 34 years. His remains were shipped to Watertown, Minn.

Ole Peterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Peterson, of Long Lake, died of typhoid feyer last Friday aged 7 years.

Chas. Vail died at Big Bend on Pine River last Tuesday, aged 72 years. His death was caused by falling off a load of hay.

Union Gospel Meetings.

Mr. Smiths' Sunday meetings: 10:30 a. m., M. E. church; 3:30 p. m., women's meeting M. E. church; 7:45 p. m., opera house.

Services all next week at M. E. church.

Regular services Sunday morning in each church.

Consecration services Y. M. C. A. 9:30 a. m.

For the next 30 days we will give away a nice Base Ball and Bat with every Boys suit of clothes.

J. F. McGINNIS & Co.

O where did you get that Hat? At J. F. McGinnis & Co.

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The nobiest kinds of Gents neckware for Easter at

J. F. McGINNIS & Co.

Stands without a Rival,

Is the language used in the following letter by a gentlemen, who, unsolicited, gives his opinion and highest prase to an article of superior valne in the following interesting and terse style:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been troubled with very severe headache for years and have taken a great many different remidies, but have never found anything to give me as speedy and permanent a cure as Krause's Headache Capsules. In my opinion they stand without a rival; they have cured me in every case.

JNO. N. WILKIE,
36 Adams Ave., West, Detroit, Mich.
Sold by N. McFadden.

The nobiest kinds of Gents neckware for Easter at

J. F. McGINNIS & Co.

It Explains itself.

The following letter, written by a lady of Vermont, is only one of the many instances which happen and always go to prove that an article of real merit can be depended on to win in the long run. Mrs. J. O. Northup, of Burlington, Vt., after a recent visit with her son-in-law, Mr. Clarey, of Des Moines, wrote as follows: "I caught a bad cold on my way home, and am sorry I did not bring a bottle or two of the Cubeb Cough Cure with me. I can't get anything here that does me as much good." Mr. Clarey says that they would not be without the Cubeb Cough Cure for their children. 25 and 50 cent bottles. Sold by N. McFadden.

Items of Interest.

Souvenir spoons at Sundbergs.

Ripans Tabules cure headache.

Silverware, useful and ornamental at Mrs. F. G. Sundberg's.

Re-varnish your buggies once a year at Congdon's.

Silver inlaid flat ware (warranted) twenty-five years at Sundberg's.

Go to J. F. McGinnis & Co. for the latest novelties in Ladies Oxford Ties and Slippers.

Fine line of ladies' Blouchers in C, D and E widths at Bredfeld's shoe store.

Housekeeping outfits on the installment plan at the Hoffman Bazaar.—tf.

Horses, cows, ponies, wagons, buggies and harnesses for sale on time at Hoffman's

Go to J. F. McGinnis & Co. for the latest novelties in Ladies Oxford Ties and Slippers.

Touch up and varnish your wagons for spring trade, at Congdon's. It will save you repainting.

Call on D. M. Clark & Co. and inspect their new spring stocks of carpets, rugs and wall paper.

The office of J. R. Smith is the headquarters for reliable fire insurance. Room 4, Sleeper Block.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry a full line of harness, and harness goods. Harness repairing done neatly and quickly,

For the next 30 days we will give away nice Base Ball and Bat with every Boys suit of clothes.

J. F. McGINNIS & Co.

And when you are desirous of purchasing furniture call on D. M. Clark &Co.—Their new spring stock has just arrived and you should see it.

Homes at the World's Fair.

There is no reason why anyone should be deterred from visiting the World's Fair by reason of possible inconvenience and uncertainty attending the securing of satisfactory hotel accommodations.

The Northern Pacific Railroad will in due time publish low excursion rates to Chicago and return for this occasion, while its double daily passenger train service, including through sleeping cars of both classes (Standard and Tourists) to Chicago, will as usual be at the head of the list in every particular.

To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's Fair, we have placed in the hands of our agent at your station a book compiled by perfectly trustworthy parties, called "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair." This little book, which you can purchase for fifty cents, contains a list of about 9,000 private families who will accommodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the Fair, viz: May 1st to October 30th; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full-page large-scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, corresponding IN ADVANCE with one or more families in that locality with regard to rates and the accommodations desired.

CHAS. S. FEE, N. P. R. R.

Sleeper Opera House.

J. R. SMITH, Manager.

"And the Band Played Ole Olson."

Opera House, Thursday April 27th.

The original and greatest of all Swedish Comedy Successes.

Ole OLSON.

NEW SONGS, NEW SPECIALTIES.

An Entire New Cast, Including

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Tickets now on sale at McFadden's Drug store.

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Shelf Hardware, Nails, Etc.

New store just opened at McColl's Old Stand on 7th Street. New Stock, LOW PRICES and Fair Dealing.

Great Bargains in Cooking Stoves.

Call and See Us

There be Marrying

And Giving in Marriage.

Whether your Bank account approves the custom or not you are bound to pay your respects to the bride-elect. For a

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WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,

—CALL ON—

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Odd Fellows' Block.

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Real Estate Agent.

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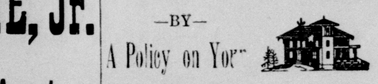
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